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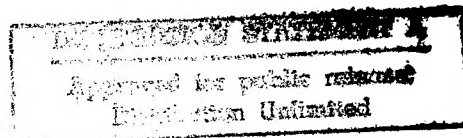
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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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24 January 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

KYODO: QIAN QICHEN SAYS SCHEDULES FOR VISITS NOT DECIDED

OW130441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec (KYODO)--The Soviet Union and China have agreed in principle on an official visit by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to Moscow in mid-1986 and a China visit by his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze later in the same year.

This was disclosed by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa at Beijing Airport just before his departure for home Friday morning.

But Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen told newsmen detailed schedules for the mutual visits by the two ministers have yet to be decided.

Qian saw Kapitsa off at the airport. The Soviet Deputy Minister arrived here 5 December for talks with Qian and other Chinese officials.

Kapitsa told newsmen that his talks here were businesslike, but the results were good. He also hinted that the two sides agreed on some regional problems in the world.

Kapitsa also said he agreed with the Chinese on further expansion of contacts for Sino-Soviet dialogue.

But Qian said there was no substantial progress in his talks with Kapitsa, adding that there is no big change in Sino-Soviet relations.

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CSO: 4000/124

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

WU, SHEVARDNADZE TO EXCHANGE VISITS--Beijing, 13 Dec (KYODO)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will make an official visit to Moscow in mid-1986 and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze will visit China later in the year. Both sides have agreed on the exchange of the ministers' visits next year, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa told newsmen here Friday morning. Kapitsa made the disclosure at Beijing Airport before leaving for home. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 13 Dec 85] /8309

CSO: 4000/124

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE OPPOSITION UNITES TO OUST MARCOS

OW011912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--The Philippines' two biggest opposition coalitions today signed an agreement to join hands in their struggle against President Ferdinand Marcos in the February 7 snap presidential election.

Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), and Jovito Salonga, president of "Laban Ng Bayan" (People's Struggle Alliance), signed the agreement at the residence of opposition standard bearer Mrs. Corazon Aquino, who has Laurel as her vice-presidential running-mate.

The two coalitions agreed on a "minimum program of government," which will serve as the opposition's political platform against the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) in the forthcoming poll.

The agreement broadly stipulates the "dismantling of Marcos dictatorship," the subsequent drafting of a new constitution as soon as the opposition takes over, respect of the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement until its expiration in 1991, and the return to a presidential form of government.

Laban Ng Bayan, or the Laban Alliance, is a new coalition comprising at least eight small opposition parties. Though supporting Mrs. Aquino's presidential candidacy, it refused to accept the Aquino-Laurel combination as a single ticket against President Marcos in the forthcoming election unless Laurel would agree to a "minimum program of government."

Opposition leaders, including Mrs. Aquino, who witnessed the signing, said the agreement signaled a 90 percent unification of the opposition forces and might usher in the president's defeat in the coming snap polls.

The unity agreement, they stressed, signified that Mrs. Aquino and Laurel have agreed on a common political platform.

Opposition sources said Salonga, who has filed a certificate for vice-presidential candidacy, will certainly withdraw to support the Aquino-Laurel tandem.

They said Eva Estrada Kalaw, another opposition leader and member of parliament, will also withdraw her vice-presidential candidacy to pave the way for a complete unity of all opposition forces.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CGDK DECLARES SRV-PRK BORDER TREATY 'NULL AND VOID'

OW290736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Bangkok, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) yesterday denounced the "national border delimitation treaty" signed in Phnom Penh by the Heng Samrin regime and Vietnam and declared it "null and void."

The condemnation was contained in a press communique issued by the office of the prime minister of the coalition government.

The communique said: "The coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea solemnly denounces all the treaties which have been or will be signed between the Heng Samrin regime imposed on the Khmer people by forces and the Vietnamese authorities, under the threat of their occupation troops in Kampuchea."

The communique stressed that the so-called treaty "cannot in any case be considered valid as an expression of the Khmer people will."

According to local press reports, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and "foreign minister" of the Vietnamese installed Phnom Penh regime Hun Sen on December 27 signed the "national border delimitation treaty." No details of the "treaty" were revealed.

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CSO: 4000/123

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND CONCERNED OVER SOVIET, VIETNAMESE PRESENCE

OW010730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT [no day given] Jan 86

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Thailand has expressed grave concern over the growing Soviet military presence in the Gulf of Thailand and its increased arming of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, told the local newspaper THE BANGKOK POST on the New Year's Eve that in 1985 Moscow had sent into Kampuchea nine shipments of military hardware and hundreds of thousands of Soviet-made landmines and booby traps.

This indicated that the Soviets are hostile to Thailand, although they are claiming their intention to improve relations with Thailand.

Prasong also said that Vietnam's plan to seal the entire Thai-Kampuchean border has proved unsuccessful. If all the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are to be deployed along the border, the Kampuchea resistance forces would strike harder in the interior, he added.

He noted the accelerated renovation of roads near the western border in Kampuchea by Vietnamese engineers and Kampuchean forced labor and the growing infiltration of Sapper units into Thailand. The Vietnamese may soon launch major attacks on the Kampuchean resistance near the Thai border and may even invade Thailand, the security chief warned.

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CSO: 4000/123

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE'S VIRATA ON EXPECTED 1986 GNP GROWTH

OW291638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--The Philippine gross national product (GNP) will post next year at least one percent growth rate, the Philippine News Agency today quoted Prime Minister Cesar Virata as saying.

The country witnessed a negative three-four [as printed] percent GNP growth in 1985 and a negative 5.5 percent rate in 1984.

Virata, who is also chairman of the Presidential Council for National Economic Recovery, expressed optimism that some 5.5 billion U.S. dollars can be generated in exports earnings next year, of which a large bulk will be used to pay the country's outstanding foreign loans.

Government deficit next year will amount to some 13 billion pesos (approximately 684.2 million U.S. dollars), an increase of some 6.1 billion pesos (321 million U.S. dollars) over the planned deficit of 6.9 billion pesos under the 1986 appropriation act.

Virata said the government next year will pursue the development of agriculture which he described as the "key to national development."

According to Virata, the government economic program will have four elements:

--maximize efficient use of government resources so as to increase the operating surplus available for investment.

--make the most productive use of assets by improving their technology, supplying working capital, improving their management, or transferring them to the private sector groups which can make the best use of them.

--provide additional incentives to priority sectors, notably agriculture.

--improve mechanisms for channelling available capital resources to the private sector.

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CSO: 4000/123

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI SPOKESMAN REPORTS VIETNAMESE INCURSION

OW311106 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Bangkok, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops invaded northeastern soil of Thailand on December 24 and 28, killing four Thai soldiers and wounding three others, local newspaper BANGKOK POST reported today quoting Thai army spokesman.

At about 10 a.m. on December 24, according to the spokesman Major General Narudon Detpradiyut, about 20 Vietnamese troops intruded some 700 meters inside Thai territory in Meka Pass, Ban Kruad District of Buriram Province, and encountered a Thai patrol unit. The Vietnamese intruders were repulsed after a 10-minute fighting. One Thai private was killed in the clash.

At around noon on the same day, a group of Vietnamese troops invaded Ban Kruad District again and clashed with a border patrol police unit. One Thai policeman was killed and three others wounded, the army spokesman said.

On December 28, Vietnamese troops infiltrated about 700 meters deep inside Thai territory in Sangkha District of Surin Province. Two Thai rangers were killed in the clash, the major general revealed.

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CSO: 4000/123

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI TROOPS DISCOVER SRV BOOBY TRAPS ON BORDER

OW281154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] Bangkok, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--Thai frontier troops have found and defused 780 booby traps planted by the Vietnamese in Thailand's eastern province of Prachinboursy since last October, Radio Thailand reported today.

The radio quoted the chief of staff of the Eastern Task Force as saying that Thai soldiers would use tractors to clear the booby traps along the Thai-Kampuchean border during the dry-season.

The Vietnamese troops have planted hundreds of thousands of Soviet-made anti-personal booby traps, scaring Thai farmers in five border villages away from their paddy fields, according to the chief of staff who is responsible for the security in eastern border adjacent to Kampuchea's Battambang Province.

The Thai military is trying to defuse all the mines and clear the fields for the farmers who are harvesting their crops in the border, the senior officer told the local press.

Earlier reports said that the Thai Foreign Ministry is expected to summon the Soviet and Vietnamese ambassadors to Thailand for protest against planting booby traps.

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CSO: 4000/123

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

OFFICIALS, SOLDIERS LINKED TO PHILIPPINE MASSACRE

OW282042 Beijing XINHUA in English 2007 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--A fact-finding board today recommended the filing of murder charges against a mayor and 46 others for the September 20 massacre of 21 sugar farmers in Escalante Town in Central Philippines.

A majority report submitted to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile named Escalante Mayor Braulio Lumayno, a police chief and a company commander of the soldiers and militiamen as among the indictables.

An accompanying minority report submitted by three members of the 17-man board recommended that charges of administrative negligence should also be filed against the then acting armed forces chief of staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos.

Armando Gustilo, a former congressman and powerful sugar planter, was also named either as a principal or accomplice in the massacre and the then regional unified commander in Central Philippines, Brigadier General Isidoro de Guzman for cover-up of the multiple murder.

The massacre took place one day before the 13th anniversary of martial law declaration in the country.

Twenty-one were killed and 29 others wounded when the combined team of soldiers and militiamen reportedly fired upon the protesters of more than 10,000 displaced sugar farmers and their families who staged a protest demonstration in front of the municipal hall of Escalante Town in Negros Occidental.

Enrile said he will forward the board's reports to President Ferdinand Marcos. He said he expects that court charges will be filed in early January.

The board was created two months ago to investigate the massacre due to widespread public clamor for a more thorough and independent investigation. It is composed of military representatives and civilians, including lawyers, parliamentarians and doctors.

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CSO: 4000/123

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA ON 'GRAVE SETBACK' IN SRV ECONOMY

OW271746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 27 Dec 85

["Hanoi Admits Grave Setback in Economic Reform"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese Government has suffered a grave setback in its monetary and wage system reform started in September, said diplomatic sources here quoting an official report published in today's local newspapers.

The report, delivered by Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet of the Council of Ministers at a recent session of the National Assembly, admitted that something had gone wrong with the reform.

Vo Van Kiet said he had to make "self-criticism" before the assembly.

He said in the report that mistakes made in the reform had caused "complicated changes" in the market prices, which in turn had "bad effects" on the country's economic and social life. However, he disclosed no details in this aspect.

Diplomats here said that the last three months have seen soaring prices in Hanoi and other major cities. The prices of rice, meat and vegetables went up by 50 percent to 100 percent, and the transportation rates shot up even faster, they said.

Vo Van Kiet explained that the decision to undertake the reform was "correct," and "the shortcomings" should be blamed on the mistakes which the Council of Ministers had made in carrying out the reform.

Those mistakes, he said, might induce worries among the people about the prospect of the country's economic plan in 1986.

Observers here believed that as some signs indicated, deviations in the economic work were the focus of debate at the Ninth Plenary Session of the Vietnamese Party Central Committee held in mid-December.

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CSO: 4000/123

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA 'YEARENDER' ON PHILIPPINE ECONOMY IN 1985

OW291623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 29 Dec 85

["Yearender: Another Difficult Year for Philippine Economy--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Manila, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--The Philippines' economy in 1985 continues to go down as its gross national product might further shrink by 3.5 to 4.0 percent in real terms.

Economic Planning Minister Vicente Valdepenas, Jr., however, said the economy's performance this year will be a little better than the minus growth rate of 5.5 percent in GNP in 1984.

He mentioned some of the economic gains the country has achieved.

The inflation rate, which soared to 63.8 percent in October 1984, was steadily reduced throughout 1985 until it came down to 6.89 percent at the end of last November.

Interest rates have fallen as the prime rate went down to 15 percent this December from about 40 percent in 1984.

The peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate has been stabilized to the current level of 19.00 pesos to 1 dollar which is not much different from the March 1985 level of 18.48 peso to 1 dollar.

To control inflation, the government drastically reduced the amount of pesos in circulation in the monetary system.

Felix Maramba, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said that this government move was the main cause for the drop of output in many economic sectors.

The cut-down in purchases and production of industrial and manufactured products contributed to the drop in GNP, he said.

Because of reduced sales, many companies laid off workers and continued their operations on reduced levels while other firms closed down their operations, he said.

Except for agricultural production which increased by 1.1 percent through bumper harvests in rice and corn, all sectors practically registered a negative rate.

The industrial sector which declined by 8.9 percent in 1984 is estimated to drop by another 10.6 percent this year.

The unemployment rate for 1985 is expected to hit 15 percent, or more than double the seven percent recorded in the last quarter of 1984.

Vicente Jayme, president of the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines, said the austerity measures undertaken by the government affected the ability of companies to import raw materials and increase their production of products for the local and export market.

The Philippine Government earlier projected a 10-percent increase in export earnings this year to 5.2 billion dollars but later reduced the target to 4.8 billion.

Maramba said that another major problem now plaguing the business community is the lack of confidence of local and foreign businessmen in making more investment in the country.

Since businessmen question political stability in the country, they are quite reluctant to invest money in local projects, Maramba said.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Valdepenas project a 1.5-percent GNP growth in 1986 as government efforts to revive the economy are now being implemented.

Jayme and other economists, however, foresee a continued drop in GNP in 1986, coupled with a peso devaluation.

But they all agree that the results of the presidential and local elections next year will affect significantly the economic situation of the country.

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CSO: 4000/123

24 January 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES' GNP DROPS BY NEARLY 4 PERCENT

OWO21525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--The Philippine economy continued to slump, posting a negative 3.95 percent growth rate in gross national product (GNP) in 1985, according to advanced government estimates today.

However, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) said it was an "improvement" to the negative 5.5 percent GNP growth rate in 1984.

The NEDA data showed a decline in all major sectors, except agriculture. The industrial sector registered the biggest drop--10.7 percent.

The agricultural sector showed a 1.27 percent growth primarily because of the bountiful rice and corn harvests and increase in banana exports.

The inflation rate for the entire year was placed at 23.1 percent, an improvement to the 50.3 percent in 1984.

The NEDA said a turnaround is expected in 1986 and the GNP growth rate is placed at between 1.0 to 1.5 percent.

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CSO: 4000/123

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SRV-PLANTED MINES KILL THAI GUARDS--Bangkok, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--Two Thai frontier guards were killed and five others injured by mines planted by Vietnamese forces in Thai territory from December 19 to 22, the local press reported today. The report quoted Major General Naruedon Dejpradiyuth of the Royal Thai Army as telling reporters on December 22 that Thai soldiers were on patrol duty along the Thai-Kampuchean border when they hit the Soviet-made mines. By planting mines in Thai territory, the Vietnamese had violated not only Thai sovereignty but also international law, he added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 24 Dec 85] /8309

CSO: 4000/123

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRC JOURNAL ON PROSPECTS FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS

HK111257 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 3, 13 Jul 85 pp 8-10, 32

[Article by Guo Jingan [6753 7231 1344]: "The Crux of and Prospects for Middle East Peace Talks"--first paragraph published in boldface]

[Text] [abstract] The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is the latest effort made by the Arab side toward a peaceful and fair settlement of the Middle East problem. The obstacles to Middle East peace lie with the United States and Israel. The settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian issue will be quite a prolonged and complicated process of struggle. The future contradictions and struggles centering on peace talks will constitute an important factor in the development of the Middle East situation. [end of abstract]

Recently, much has happened in the Middle East peace talks. There has been a trial of strength between Egypt, Jordan, and the dominant group of the PLO on the one hand, and the United States and Israel on the other, centering on the question of peace talks. The prospects for the Middle East peace talks and the likely effects of differences and struggles centering on the peace talks that may arise with the development of the Middle East situation--these are questions worth studying.

I.

On 11 February, King Hussein of Jordan concluded with Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, a "common action program," that is, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, covering five points. Later, Egyptian President Mubarak, on the 25th, again put forth the proposal of holding peace talks in three stages. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was allegedly reached with the participation of the Egyptian president's political adviser [Ba Zi 1572 5417]. In the agreement, Jordan accepted the principle of "exchanging land for peace." The agreement also put forth the new idea of effecting "self-determination" within the scope of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. Mubarak's proposal for dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and negotiations between Israel and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and then the convening of an international conference supplemented the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. But his suggestion about what kind of people from the Palestinian side should participate

in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was condemned by the PLO. As far as Egypt is concerned, it wants to further promote peace talks and stimulate the implementation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. It should be admitted that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has given expression to the maximum flexibility of the relevant Arab quarters. Obviously, it was put forth after taking into consideration the common demands of various previous programs for the peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem and especially the Fez resolution and the actual conditions in the Middle East. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is the latest effort by the Arab side toward a peaceful and fair settlement of the Middle East problem.

The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement reflects the sincere desire and determination on the part of Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and the dominant group of the PLO to peacefully solve the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian issue. In the past 30 years or so, four large-scale wars have broken out in the Middle East. Local and small-scale armed conflicts have never stopped. Both the Arab and Israeli sides have suffered tremendous losses in terms of human and material resources. In four Middle East wars alone, both sides had nearly 150,000 people killed, injured, and missing, with an incalculable loss of military supplies. The Middle East people, including the Israeli people, have had a full share of suffering from war. More than 1 million Palestinian people have been displaced, leading the life of refugees. The Israeli people also can hardly bear the economic burden, with the casualties and the effects of war. They all hope for peace, stability, and the opportunity for construction. In today's Middle East and Arab world, it can be said that people have a desire for peace. In addition, the Arab people are also gradually realizing through painful lessons that reliance on superpowers cannot bring about an overall settlement of the Middle East problem in a fair manner. So they have, in recent years, time and again made appeals that a UN-sponsored international peace conference with the participation of the five permanent member states of the Security Council and relevant states and parties in the Middle East, should seek an overall fair settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian issue. Egypt, Jordan and the PLO especially have been seized with a sense of urgency concerning the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian issue. Since their evacuation from Lebanon, PLO forces have been scattered over eight Arab states, unable immediately to come together. Faced with Israel's stepped-up expansion of settlements on the West Bank, to change its population and social structure, Jordan considers that the solution to the West Bank problem can no longer wait. After the Camp David accord and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Egypt is in a hurry to return to the Arab camp. Therefore, it is stepping up efforts toward a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem. As early as in 1982, Chairman Arafat and King Hussein started holding repeated negotiations centering on such issues as the conduct of talks between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States and Israel, the establishment of a confederation, and so forth. But due to the U.S.-Israeli refusal to admit the representation of the PLO and the difference of opinion between the ranks of the PLO and the Arab states on Middle East peace talks, Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue could hardly bring about an overall agreement on joint action. In the second half of last year, Egypt, Jordan, and the dominant group of the PLO stepped up

activities to promote peace talks. In September, Egypt and Jordan announced the resumption of diplomatic relations, taking decisive step in preparing for joint action. In October, in a National Assembly speech on a way to solve the Middle East problem, King Hussein stressed the principle of "exchanging land for peace." In November, the PLO called, in Amman, the 17th session of the National Council. In an opening ceremony, Hussein reiterated this principle and appealed to both Jordanian and Palestinian sides to take joint action on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 242. The 17th session of the Palestinian National Council decided on the establishment of special Jordanian-Palestinian relations and the taking of joint action on Middle East peace talks. The PLO Executive Committee also established an ad hoc committee responsible for Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue and the discussion of Hussein's proposition. In December, on his visit to Egypt, Hussein again put forth the principle of "exchanging land for peace" to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict, proposing cooperation among Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO in stimulating the Middle East peace talks process. Thereafter, the leaders of Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO had frequent discussions on joint action programs. Meanwhile, they separately visited certain countries in the Middle East and Western Europe in a bid to gain their support for their action in seeking Middle East peace. Therefore, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the proposition by Mubarak are major steps, based on the common needs of various sides and decided upon after a long period of discussion. Thus, for some time to come, relevant Arab quarters will continue devoting efforts to stimulating the peace process, with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as a starting point.

II.

Obstacles to Middle East peace lie with the United States and Israel. It is rather questionable whether relevant Arab quarters can overcome these obstacles.

In July last year, the Soviet Union again put forth the idea of calling an international conference on the Middle East problem. This drew some response, giving it an advantage. In view of this, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said in New York on 23 September: If various quarters concerned were willing to make new diplomatic efforts in the Middle East, the United States was prepared to encourage Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The next day, in a UN General Assembly speech, Reagan reiterated that the "Middle East peace plan" put forth by him in 1982 was a basis for realizing Middle East peace. Later, from September to December, Murphy visited the Middle East on three occasions, "exploring various ideas" and striving to achieve progress in solving the problem of Israel's troop withdrawal from Lebanon and to take this as a breakthrough in continuously stimulating the progress of Middle East peace talks along the path of Reagan's proposal. In October, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger visited Egypt, Israel, and Jordan, discussing the possibility of resuming the progress of the stalemated Middle East peace talks. After his visit to the Middle East, he said that "the time is ripe" for taking action to see the realization of peace in the Middle East. He also said that Israel would take action and join Jordan in resuming the course for peace. But after the signing of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on

11 February this year, the United States, with this agreement in mind, created further difficulties in connection with the PLO's representation and the convening of an international conference, in an attempt to force further unilateral concessions from Jordan and Palestine. Only after Egypt and Jordan time and again made it known that now was the final opportunity for peace in the Middle East did the United States successively send Murphy and Shultz to visit the Middle East. But the two men have still not yielded on the above two points. This has constituted an obstacle to current peace in the Middle East.

In its campaign platform last year, the Labor Alignment of Israel called for "resuming the peace process in the Middle East region." But when the Labor Alignment and the Likud Bloc had formed a coalition government, both sides reached an agreement that the Israeli government, would hereafter handle the problem of the West Bank and Gaza in line with the guidelines of the Likud Bloc. This meant holding direct talks with Jordan in order to reach agreement on "self-rule" for local residents under the rule of Israel. Therefore, after Peres became prime minister, he declared that in solving the Middle East problem, there was no lack of "plans." But there was a greater need to "look for a partner." He called for "creating an atmosphere to enable this partner to have the determination to hold talks," or for withdrawing from Lebanon and inviting Hussein to enter into negotiations. He said that the Lebanon problem was one "really calling for priority solution," because it had become "the greatest obstacle to the resumption of the peace process in the Middle East."

Regarding the Middle East peace talks, there are two points at issue between the Jordanian-Palestinian side and the U.S.-Israeli side. One is the PLO's representation. One side insists that the PLO has the right to be represented in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation or the joint Arab delegation involved in talks. The other side is obstinate in opposition and tenaciously clings to an attitude of exclusion. The other point of argument is the way negotiations should proceed. One side insists on calling an international conference with the participation of the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council and various relevant parties in the Middle East. The other side arbitrarily calls for direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan. The essence of the matter is that one side wants to associate the Palestinian issue with the Golan Heights in seeking a solution. The other side wants to have separate "solution" of the Palestinian issue in its own way.

No indication of the possibility of a solution to these two points has up to now been detected. Even given a breakthrough in these two points, there still exists a more important problem, that is the problem of self-determination for the Palestinian people. Just as in the past, the United States and Israel currently resolutely reject any notion of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The basic reason the United States and Israel have adhered to such an irrational stand is that they consider the Arab states and the PLO to be at present in a divided state and in an unprecedentedly precarious position, the

whole Middle East situation and the balance of strength being in their favor. In addition, the United States thinks that the current Middle East situation does not call for immediate attention. Meanwhile, in view of previous lessons and the complexity of the Middle East problem, it considers that there is no need to be in too great a hurry. The current most pressing task for Israel is to put the economy in order and to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. So they lack "a sense of urgency" when it comes to solving the Middle East problem. This is where lies the crux of the problem of Middle East peace talks at present.

III.

Summing up the above, we can see that the overall and rational settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian issue through peace talks among various parties will be quite a protracted and complicated process of struggle. For a certain period to come the contradictions and struggles centering on peace talks will constitute an important factor affecting the development of the Middle East situation.

Relevant Arab quarters have a different stand from that of the United States and Israel. It is very hard for the PLO to make substantial concessions on the matter of representation, which is generally recognized in the Arab world and which is a major problem involving the PLO's future political position in the Arab world. If the United States and Israel should judge the situation incorrectly and refuse to come to terms, not only would there be the danger of the effort to seek peace being thwarted in its initial stage, but relations with the Arab states would suffer, as far as the United States is concerned. There would also be the possibility of another superpower fishing in troubled waters. If a compromise is reached on this problem, various sides must still be involved in a struggle about the matter of calling an international conference or having direct talks. To ease internal pressures in the Arab world and prevent further divisions between the Arab states and the PLO, the Jordanian-Palestinian side would not be very likely to make a concession on this issue. For the sake of the so-called "security" of Israel, Reagan and Peres will not agree to associate the Golan Heights with the Palestinian issue in seeking a solution. In addition, there is ultimately the problem of whether Israel will withdraw from Gaza or not, and to what extent, and the problem of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

It seems that the United States is unwilling and also does not dare to bring pressure to bear on Israel to make it yield on the above points. In the coalition government of Israel's Labor Alignment and the Likud Bloc, Labor Alignment is at the mercy of the Likud Bloc. If the United States applies pressure and Labor Alignment yields, the Likud Bloc would back out, leading to the collapse of the existing government. If there should be a new general election, given the fact that Israel's economy has not taken a turn for the better, and an ever-shrinking proportion of Western Jews, oriented toward Labor Alignment's policy, in the total population, Labor Alignment could hardly hope to be in power alone. Even the possibility of forming a coalition government with other small party groups is also not great. Judging from the

recent not inconsiderable agreed extra aid from the United States to Israel, the United States seems to be strengthening Labor Alignment's position in the existing government though relieving Israel's economic difficulties. Meanwhile, its use of soft tactics on the problem of Arab-Israeli peace talks will not only maintain the thrust of seeking peace but also leave actual problems unsolved, so that it can take its time and wait for some improvement in Israel's domestic economy and in the political situation before making further plans. The United States has stated the need to "encourage" the trend toward seeking peace in the Middle East and to "protect" states assuming risks for the sake of peace. It has also put forth a conciliatory program on the selection of people from the Palestinian side for participation in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This has pointed more or less to the U.S. intentions mentioned above.

On the problem of how to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute, there has long been a difference of opinion within the ranks of the Arab world, that has divided into two major groups. The contradictions between the two groups centering on the problem of peace talks are intensifying. After the announcement of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, the state leaders opposing this agreement called a meeting to coordinate actions in vowing to do away with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as they had foiled the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Many states between the two groups have assumed a prudent attitude toward the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Their main worry is that their being too deeply involved in this struggle will make it more difficult for them to patch up relations with various Arab states in the future and will put them in a political plight. But the strength of those states assuming an attitude of opposition to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the sentiments reflected by them also cannot be overlooked. Without the consent and support of most of the Arab states, a real solution of the Palestinian issue is difficult. Even if a solution were achieved it would not last. Whether progress can be achieved in the Middle East peace talks depends, to a very large degree, on whether the leading Arab states can achieve consensus.

Due to political differences, the PLO has also divided into three groups. This has had a very unfavorable effect on the struggle for the national rights of the Palestinian people. Further differences on the problem of peace talks are again occurring in the PLO. It is expected that future contradictions and struggles within the ranks of the PLO, centering on the problem of Middle East peace talks, will also show new developments and changes.

In sum, the road to the peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute through negotiations is an unusually tortuous one. The settlement of the Middle East problem depends, first of all, on the unity of the PLO and the Arab states in struggle. At present, the Middle East problem is facing us in a crucial period. As to how the situation will in the end develop, there are still many unpredictable factors at work.

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CSO: 4005/374

24 January 1986

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA: OPPOSITION DISAGREES WITH THATCHER OPTIMISM

OW310926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] London, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher declared here today that the future is "looking good" for Britain but opposition party leaders presented a different picture.

In a New Year message, Mrs Thatcher said, Britain is back at the top of the economic league table and enters 1986 "with the future looking good."

"We are exporting far more goods and services than ever before and paying our way in the world," she said. "There is a resurgence of enterprise in Britain, and there are thousands of extra firms and hundreds of thousands of extra jobs to prove it."

Her views, however, were in sharp contrast with those of opposition leaders.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the main opposition Labour Party, said in his New Year message that Britain starts the year of 1986 with a cut of 20 percent in manufacturing investment and 6 percent in manufacturing output compared with 1979, the year when the Conservative government came to office. "Interest rates have been higher for longer than at any time in modern history; the manufacturing trade deficit is heading towards a 4.5 billion sterling (6.4 billion U.S. dollars); the tax burden is 15 percent higher than it was in 1979; the unemployment rate still rises," he added.

David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said in his New Year message that 1989 had not been a year Britain could be proud of. [sentence as received] "We have seen no check in the slide towards our becoming what Prince Charles (the crown prince) has called a fourth-rate nation," he said.

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WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA: WESTERN EUROPE MOVES TOWARD GREATER COOPERATION

OW251113 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 25 Dec 85

[XINHUA headline: "Year-ender: West Europe Works Its Way Toward Aggrandizement and Unity (by Wang Wei)"]

[Text] Paris, December 25 (XINHUA)--The outgoing year saw West European countries forge ahead toward greater cooperation in economic, technological, political, and defense matters.

On New Year's day, Spain and Portugal will become full members of the Common Market, swelling its membership to 12. Under an accord in principle reached at the recent EEC summit in Luxemburg, it is envisioned that in 1992 there will emerge an "Internal Free Market" with a population of 320 million, within the European Community, which allows free interflow of goods, labor, personnel, and capital among community members and gives a greater role to the European currency unit. This prospective market without intra-borders and nontariff barriers will outstrip that of the United States by a half.

In spite of the difficulties and contradictions that may lie on the way ahead, the accord represents a major step toward economic integration of the European Community.

"Eureka" Plan

The "Eureka" Plan has made significant progress since it was proposed by France half a year ago, an indication of the shared desire of West European countries for integration and rehabilitation.

These countries see the plan as one which will rejuvenate science and technology in Europe. They know that well-advanced science and technology will boost economic development, and a stronger economy will give Western Europe a bigger say and greater freedom to act independently in international affairs. The plan will pool together the material resource, manpower, technical know-how and wisdom of West European countries in a race against the United States and Japan which are ahead in certain domains. It will also bring about changes in the relatively backward traditional economic structure and production management of Western Europe.

French Research and Technology Minister Jibert Curien said that Western Europe did not lack conditions to scale scientific technological heights. If the West European countries joined forces and rid themselves of conservatism and fragmentation, they would be able to face up to the challenges in the fight for a better future of Europe, the minister noted.

Political Unity

The successful settlement of the internal row over budgetary distribution and farm prices at the EEC summit last year has set the community going again toward greater political unity.

At the EEC summit in Milan last summer, French President Francois Mitterrand and Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl proposed the establishment of a European Union, in an effort to bring about Western Europe's political unity, with France and Federal Germany playing the central role.

While pressing their case, Mitterrand came up with the idea of "a Europe of two speeds" or "a Europe of a variable geometric pattern," by which he meant that European integration may go ahead even in the absence of a consensus among all West European countries and should be realized gradually by joint efforts, with Common Market founders playing the pivotal role, along with non-Common Market countries.

The accord reached at the Luxemburg summit on a revision of the "Treaty of Rome" over the decision-making procedure in the European Council of Ministers is seen as a constructive step toward the attainment of a political union for Europe, a task which may turn out to be much more complex and tough than achieving economic integration in Europe.

[OW251133] Independent Defense

The Rome statement issued by the 1984 council meeting of the Western European Union (WEU) has revived the Union Responsible for Defense Affairs. The organization had sunk into oblivion for the past 30 years. WEU President Jean-Marie Caro cautioned that whether Europe will be Europeans' hinged on its will to keep control over its own defenses.

The heightened confrontation between the two superpowers has rendered Europe feel insecure. [Sentence as received] It strikes home that the maintenance of world peace and the security of West European countries cries out for a beefing-up of an independent defense of its own. In the past, the defense of Western Europe was placed in the hands of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), or, in other words, in the hands of the United States, but now, with a stronger economy, Western Europe wants to have a bigger say on issues concerning its own security.

Today, Western Europe is faced with a vital alternative: to build its own defense and nuclear deterrent, or be a party to the Reagan-proposed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Britain has lent itself to the SDI program by entering into an agreement with the United States, while Federal Germany

is still faltering. France and other West European countries have been sceptical about the program, fearing that the program, once got underway, would disrupt the existing East-West strategic balance and add to Western Europe's instability. They also fear that the abandonment of Western Europe's "nuclear deterrent policy" after the implementation of the SDI program would separate its defense from that of the United States, and that by joining in the U.S. plan, Western Europe would be brought into the orbit of U.S.-Soviet rivalry in space, thus affiliating its science and technology to that of the United States.

The Only Way Out

The outgoing year witnessed progress in the European Economic Community, in the Eureka Plan and in efforts toward political unity and joint defense, which form the whole of a European unity. The way ahead may be difficult and tortuous and is subjected to the internal politico-economic relations in each member country and to the ups-and-downs in U.S.-Soviet relations. But it strikes home in Western Europe that only through unity and aggrandizement can it take its destiny into its own hands, especially at a time when the two superpowers are intensifying their rivalry.

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WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

HAO JIANXIU RETURNS FROM SPAIN, ITALY VISITS--Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--Hao Jianxiu, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, returned here from Spain today. She represented the Chinese Communist Party to attend the celebrations of the 90th birthday of Dolores Ibarruri, president of the Spanish Communist Party. On her way home, Hao met leaders of the Italian Communist Party in Rome. Wang Zhaoguo, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, was among those present at the airport to meet her. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 14 Dec 85] /9365

ZHANG JINGFU ENDS FRG VISIT--Bonn, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councilor Zhang Jingfu left for home today after a 12-day visit to Federal Germany. Earlier today, Zhang exchanged views with Hoyer Boerner, minister-president of the land of Hessen, on Sino-Federal German economic relations at a luncheon hosted by Boerner in Wiesbaden, capital of the land. While he was in Stuttgart on Monday, Zhang had talks with Nothar Spat, minister-president of the land of Baden-Wuerttemberg, on how to increase bilateral cooperation in small and medium-sized enterprises. Zhang arrived here on December 7 at the invitation of Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. During his stay, Zhang traveled to various parts of the country, including North Rhine-Westphalia and Bavaria, where he had talks with the Minister-Presidents Johannes Rau and Franz Josef Strauss. Their discussions focused on bilateral economic cooperation. Zhang also met and held talks with Genscher and Economics Minister Martin Bangmann on separate occasions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 19 Dec 85] /9365

NEW AUSTRIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Vienna, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger today called for better Sino-Austrian relations during his meeting with Yang Chengxu [2799 2052 4872], newly appointed Chinese ambassador to Austria, at the presidential palace. Kirchschlaeger said although he is satisfied with current bilateral ties, economic and trade relations should be further promoted. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 17 Dec 85] /9365

UK TIMETABLE FOR USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA--London, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--Britain today called on the Soviet Union to set "a firm timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet forces" from Afghanistan. That is "the test of the Soviet Union's commitment to a settlement" of the Afghan issue, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said in a statement. Western estimates put Soviet

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occupation forces in Afghanistan at 115,000. Howe said: "Nowhere in Afghanistan can Soviet troops feel safe" and Soviet Armed Forces had failed to put down popular resistance in Afghanistan. The statement was issued to mark the sixth anniversary of the Soviet's armed intervention of Afghanistan. Howe also said the Soviet forces in Afghanistan had inflicted a heavy toll of Afghani civilians. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 26 Dec 85] /9365

FRENCH DEFENSE OFFICIAL VISITS SHANDONG--At the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense, General (Debali), chief of the General Secretariat of National Defense of the Republic of France, and his wife visited our province on 16 December. They left Qingdao for Shenyang by special plane on the morning of 20 December. (Guo Fuzhou), chief of the staff headquarters of the Jinan Military Region, welcomed General (Debali) and his wife at the airport when they arrived in Jinan on the afternoon of 16 December. That evening, Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region, and his wife met with and feted the distinguished guests. Accompanied by Hao Baoqing, deputy chief of the staff headquarters, the French guests toured Jinan City, Baofuquan, a Confucian temple and residence, and Confucious' tomb, as well as Tai Mountain and Qingdao seashore. They were warmly and friendly received wherever they went. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 85] /9365

CSO: 4005/373

EASTERN EUROPE

TANJUG: PRC CP OFFICIALS ATTEND SFRY EMBASSY DINNER

LD162236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (TANJUG)--Members of the Politburo and secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun tonight spoke in terms of high praise about the level of mutual trust and overall relations between China and Yugoslavia. They pointed out that the exchanges of experience in internal socialist development were significant for the two countries.

They said this in toasts at a formal dinner the Yugoslav Embassy gave here tonight to honour Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Government.

This was the first time that two members of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo [as received] called at the SFRY Embassy, the fact that was assessed by Yugoslav Ambassador Zvone Dragan as an expression of "universally developed friendly relations between the two socialist countries, their independent and freedom-loving nations, parties, and all leadership structures."

During the dinner many ideas were advanced about improving and enlarging the two countries' economic, industrial and overall cooperation. Also reiterated was the Chinese top leadership's proposal to start up the industrial cooperation in a selective way, by working on a few major projects.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'ONE COUNTRY, TWO SYSTEMS' CONCEPT ANALYZED

Taiyuan SHANXI DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF SHANXI UNIVERSITY--PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE] in Chinese No 3, Jul 85 pp 22-25

[Article by Fan Hanzhen [2868 3352 4394]: "An Analysis of the Philosophical Basis of 'One Country, Two Systems'"]

[Text] For the satisfactory solution of the return of Hong Kong to the motherland, we proposed the concept of "one country, two systems," namely, within the People's Republic of China, the socialist system for the 1 billion mainland population and the capitalist system for Hong Kong. When receiving the Hong Kong industrial and business delegation to Beijing and Hong Kong's public figures, Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared: "That we adopted the method of 'one country, two systems' to solve the Hong Kong issue was something on the spur of the moment, nor a gimmick, but by starting completely from reality and in full consideration of Hong Kong's historical and practical conditions." He also unequivocally declared: "Our Hong Kong policy will not change in 50 years. We mean what we say." This practical yet bold concept produced strong repercussions both at home and abroad. It was supported by the people in all areas of China and accepted by figures in all circles in Hong Kong and England. Thus China and Britain reached an agreement and will turn it into reality in 1977. However, there are those who doubt whether the concept is compatible with socialist principles and Marxist theories. To answer the question correctly, we must clarify its philosophical basis.

I

According to historical materialism, social formation is the unity of the economic base and superstructure at a given stage of the development of the productive force. The dialectical movement of the basic social contradictions determines that social formation is not only concrete and historical, but also extremely complex. Any social formation is developed from its previous phase and must progress toward one of a higher level. In any society, besides the production relations and superstructure occupying the dominant position, there are the remnants of the production relations and the politics and ideology of the old society which once fostered it, and there will also appear new production relations, politics and ideology of a new society which will emerge. It is the historical dialectics of social development. In the feudal society, especially in its early stage, for instance, besides the dominant feudal

productions and superstructure, there were often remnants of the slave society and, especially in its later stage, certain seeds of the capitalist system. Likewise, in a capitalist society, besides the dominant capitalist production relations and superstructure, there are often, in its early stage, remnants of the feudal system and, in its later stage, certain seeds of socialism. Such intricate and complex conditions found in a given period have their historical necessity which is independent of man's will.

The socialist society is a special social formation in the transition from capitalism to communism; it does not appear out of thin air, nor can it deviate from the track of the development of social history or remain free of the restrictions of the basic social contradictions. Thus, it is impossible for it to be a pure social formation. It is, especially at its early stage, just as intricate and complex.

China's socialist system was built on the foundation of a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, and its presence has not been long. Therefore, it is impossible for China's socialist society, within a certain period, to be free of the intricate and complex conditions discussed above and of certain remnants and traces of the old society. Hong Kong is a component part of China's territory, but, due to historical reasons, it still maintains to date the capitalist system. It is a reality created by history. When it returns to the embrace of the motherland, preserving the existing system according to the will of the local people for a certain period is feasible as well as understandable. Is it odd for a socialist state to permit the preservation of the capitalist system? No! Actually, far more than just Hong Kong alone, even in terms of the mainland itself, one cannot say that it is all socialist. The idea that everything in a socialist society is socialist, or that everything must be "pure" in a socialist society, permitting no presence of anything nonsocialist, is to simplify and make absolute the complex social phenomena and constitutes a sort of metaphysics. It fails to conform to the reality of social development as well as historical materialist theories on social formation. On the other hand, the concept of "one country, two systems" is compatible with both.

According to the "one country, two systems" concept, after the return of Hong Kong, the mainland will continue to uphold the socialist system, while Hong Kong will follow the capitalist system, and the two will build together the nation of China. Naturally, the ideal of the proletariat is to eliminate classes and achieve communism, but it involves a long course and cannot be accomplished in a short time. According to historical and practical present conditions in all aspects, only the method of "one country, two systems" constitutes a satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong issue, and only by following it will it be compatible with the basic interests of the proletariat and the broad masses. By means of this method, we will return Hong Kong, long suffering under imperialist dominance, into the embrace of the motherland, place Hong Kong under its protection and achieve unification. It is the common desire of the entire nation of China and the basic demand of the interest of the proletariat.

II

Ours is a socialist country and a state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance. It is in essence a state of proletarian dictatorship. Its mission is to unite, under the leadership of the CPC, the people of all nationalities throughout the country, vigorously develop production, eliminate all classes and exploitations, follow the path of common prosperity, and ultimately achieve man's most ideal society--the communist society.

Hong Kong's capitalism is an exploitative system, and it will, of course, be eliminated and sent into the museum in the future. Nevertheless, we have to admit that the system once played a tremendous progressive role in exploiting class, and slavery was the most barbarous and most brutal exploiting system. However, compared with the primitive society, it was, because of its relatively high productive force, a sort of progress. When the decadent and reactionary slave system seriously fettered the development of the productive force and endangered the survival of society itself, the production relations of the feudal system engendered in conformity with law. When feudalism replaced slavery, it indeed opened the way for the development of the productive force, but the productive force which it could accommodate was very limited. With the emergence of mass machine production, capitalist production relations replaced feudal production relations. Under the capitalist system, commodity economy became highly developed. Almost everything became a commodity, and fierce competitions were found everywhere, thereby forcing the capitalists to continuously equip their industries with the newest technology and renew the means of production, in order to ensure and raise their own competitive capacity. Workers had to improve vigorously their own cultural and technical levels and enhance their own employment capacity. All these greatly activated the various positive elements of the productive force and propelled its rapid development. Thus, capitalist production relations excelled the production relations of all types in the past. As pointed out by Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto," "the productive force created by the bourgeoisie in less than 100 years of its dominance surpassed the sum total of the productive forces created in all ages in the past." (See "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 256).

Naturally, with the development of history today, in terms of the world as a whole, the production relations of capitalism have passed from the free capitalists phase to the monopolistic capitalist phase (the imperialist phase), and its inherent basic contradiction, the contradiction of private ownership of production means with the public social essence of production, is not only unsolvable, but grows ever more aggravated, leading sooner or later to economic and political crises, the inevitable evil consequences of the system. Nevertheless, concrete conditions must be analyzed concretely. In terms of Hong Kong's reality, its capitalist system is still capable of promoting prosperity and accommodating the continued development of the productive force. After its return to the motherland, permitting it to preserve the existing system for a period will not only continue to bring forth its positive effect, but, with the protection of the motherland's powerful national defense and its support in other aspects, develop production more successfully.

Meanwhile, Hong Kong's economic prosperity will promote the development of the mainland productive force. To achieve as soon as possible the socialist four modernizations, we adopted the policy of "opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home." Today we have opened more than 10 cities to the outside, permitting the entry of some capitalism as a supplement to the socialist economy. Practice has proved that the policy is correct, and favorable to the socialist construction. After its return to the motherland, Hong Kong will likewise play the positive role of importing foreign capital, learning advanced foreign experiences and promoting the socialist four modernizations program.

Some people wonder whether permitting Hong Kong, after its return, to retain its capitalist system will not affect China's socialist essence. The question must be concretely analyzed according to materialist dialectics. As Hong Kong's capitalism and mainland's socialism are two basically opposites systems, when integrated into one country, is it possible for them not to conflict with each other? Undeniably, Hong Kong's capitalism cannot but affect mainland's socialism, and refusing to admit this point is incompatible with reality. However, we must also realize that China's main part is socialism, and the powerful socialist economic base and superstructure are secure and unshakeable. In a unified large socialist country, the presence of the capitalist system in individual areas will not change China's socialist essence. Precisely like the cities opened to the outside, the large amount of foreign capital will not change their socialist essence. Even Shenzhen is not capitalist, because its main part is socialist. Thus, such concern is unnecessary. Meanwhile, we must also realize that Hong Kong's influence on the mainland constitutes only one side of the story; the other side is that the mainland will also influence Hong Kong. Furthermore, the mainland's socialism is the main part of China, compatible with the inexorable trend of historical development and representative of the basic interest of the broad masses. In line with the will of the people and the general trend of events, its influence on Hong Kong is that of the whole on the part, the main current on the secondary stream. In their mutual influence, the mainland's socialist influence on Hong Kong will play the principal and decisive role. Thus, as long as we handle the matter properly, not only Hong Kong will not affect China's socialist essence, but will, on the contrary, promote the development of China's socialist economy. The concept of "one country, two systems" is compatible with socialist principles.

III

One system for one country is of course an ideal social formation. However, in reality, the socialist system is often not unitary. Due to the devastation of foreign aggression and domestic unrest, China was long in a state of division. Hong Kong was a part of China's territory to start with, and its long usurpation by imperialism is the historical proof of imperialist aggression. We can no longer tolerate the loss, pain and shame brought by the division of the motherland, and unification is the strong desire of the entire nation of China. In that case, how do we achieve the complete unification of the motherland?

We must, first of all, admit that the capitalist system followed in Hong Kong is a historical fact formed over a prolonged period. Though it is basically opposed to the mainland's socialist system, unification is the common desire of the people of both the mainland and Hong Kong--a desire which no one can negate. This is the important ideological base of unification.

There are only two means to achieve unification: One is the peaceful means and the other is by force. Obviously, no one is willing to resort to force, because it will not benefit either. In that case, how do we solve the issue by peaceful means? We must search for a method acceptable to all sides concerned. Wiping out capitalism with socialism is unacceptable to Britain and Hong Kong, and wiping out socialism with capitalism is of course unacceptable to us. Can we find a method acceptable to all sides? According to the ideology of materialist dialectics, we may inquire from all sides concerned the various possibilities and conditions for the solution of the issue, proceed therefrom to search for the commonality between the opposites, and find the good method of solution. Precisely by so doing, Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed the concept of "one country, two systems." It is the only and best plan for the peaceful solution of the Hong Kong issue.

The concept of "one country, two systems" recognizes both the abuses of capitalism and its positive role in a certain historical stage, considers both the history of Hong Kong and its current state, uphold the socialist principles, the unity of the motherland, the interests of the state and the people, and the adherence of China's main part to socialism, while advocating the flexibility of seeking truth from facts, and, on the basis of following the socialist principles, gives attention to Hong Kong's special conditions and the interests of all sides, and permits it to preserve capitalism for an extended period and remain independent to a certain extent. The concept is the result of adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, starting from reality, linking theory with practice and making a concrete analysis of a concrete issue and a product of searching, under the ideological guidance of materialist dialectics, for commonality between opposites. It conforms to both materialism and dialectics and constitutes their vivid embodiment.

In short, the concept of "one country, two systems" not only does not violate Marxist theories and socialist principles, but constitutes a creative application and development of Marxism under new historical conditions and the correct fulfillment and implementation of socialist principles. Therefore, it possesses not only an important realistic significance, but also a universal theoretical value.

The concept is a new development of our party's united front ideology, applicable to Macao and Taiwan as well as Hong Kong. Naturally, the solution of the Taiwan issue does not require dealing with foreign countries, as it is China's internal issue. We firmly believe that the reunion of flesh and blood separated by the strait, the complete unification of the motherland and a common effort to advance the great cause of the nation are the common

desires of the people in the whole country. When Hong Kong, long under imperialist usurpation, can return to the embrace of the motherland, is it conceivable for us to have the heart to permit the continued separation of flesh and blood?

There are many international disputes in today's world, and some countries have long been in a state of division. The satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong issue will give them enlightenment. If China can achieve the unification of the country and the unity of the nation by means of "one country, two systems," does it mean that others cannot do likewise? Many insightful people in the world praise the concept of "one country, two systems" for its imaginativeness and applaud it as the best political design. We believe that, under its influence, a number of international disputes can be resolved and a number of divided nations can proceed toward unification.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

QUANGMING RIBAO URGES PRACTICAL STUDY OF MARXISM

HK180656 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Jin Huiming: "Study Marxist Theories in Connection With New Practices"]

[Text] We have now switched from carrying out class struggle on a large scale to carrying out economic construction and developing our social productive force. How we are to treat and adhere to Marxism has already become a major problem for us. At the National Conference of Party Delegates, Comrade Deng Xiaoping solemnly put forth the idea that the entire party had to study Marxist theories, thus pointing out the basic means of solving this problem. This speech had far-reaching influence and significance.

The fundamental difference between the communist party and other political parties is that we regard Marxism as the theoretical foundation for our cause. Marxism is first of all the result of the revolutionary practice of the proletariat. At the same time it is an inevitable outcome in the development of history, and a general summing up of the fine thoughts and culture of the entire human race. Therefore, it is universally applicable for hundreds of generations to come. The reason Marxism is incomparably powerful and can continuously open up ways for its triumphant progress through thick and thin is because it is correct. It is a scientific truth. Truth is always complete. The completeness resides in the process of development and only in the process of development can a complete understanding be acquired. As a system of truth, Marxism not only reflects the objective world in its totality, but also the direction in which the objective world moves. Therefore, in essence, Marxism is a "theory of development" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 4, p 460). It is an integrated theory that contains the principle of development. All its vitality lies in its practice in the various historic eras. It absorbs nutrition for its own development from the achievements of social ideology and natural sciences in each of these eras.

Dogmatism is wrong in solidifying Marxism. It has not developed due to Marxist theory alone. It is a consequence of the erroneous understanding and application of Marxism. It does not use basic principles and methods to guide its actual practice, but regards some specific conclusions of Marxism as "universally applicable formulae" to be used by us. By so doing, it mistakenly concludes that theory can be separated from the objective. This runs completely against Marxism and seriously harms our revolutionary practice and Marxist theory itself. Dogmatism and "leftist" things not only are not Marxism; on the

contrary, they are the opposite of Marxism. It is quite correct to criticize and reject dogmatism. The emergence of today's very fine situation is precisely due to our efforts to bring order out of chaos in our thoughts. However, we must soberly realize that overcoming erroneous theoretical trends by no means devaluing or negating Marxism in any form. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has instructed us, it by no means signifies "'correcting' socialism and Marxism-Leninism." Marxism has never been dogmatic. Overcoming dogmatism and "leftist" mistakes means removing the non-Marxist factors that have been mixed into Marxism. This is a self-perfection of Marxist theory. It is extremely wrong to confuse the two.

As a "theory of development," Marxism is embodied in the concrete and historical combination of theory and practice. This is the most fundamental principle and apex of Marxism. It is not only a requirement resulting from the application of theory, but also a demand resulting from the development of the theory itself. Even in his early years, Marx pointed out: Theory is the "vital soul of civilization" and it demands "contacts and interactions" with the practice of the times ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 1, p 121). "The philosophization of the world is, at the same time, the process of making philosophy worldly" (Ibid, Vol 40, p 258). Marx's idea is extremely philosophical, though it has a strong trace of dialectics. It requires the combining of theory and practice. Only the proletariat is able to put this into practice. After Marx "became Marx," he immediately and concretely turned the relationship between philosophy and the world into a relationship between theory and the proletariat. The revolutionary practice of the proletariat must be guided by Marxist theory. By so doing, practice becomes "theorized." In other words, the theoretical level of practical activities is heightened. On the other hand, the theory of Marxism must also engulf the masses of people, being checked and developed itself in the process of guiding practice. These are the two inseparable aspects of the same process. This characteristic of Marxism concentratively reflects the consciousness and dynamic role of the proletariat in understanding and transforming the world. It reflects the beginning of the human race's leap from the "realm of necessity" to the "realm of freedom."

The integration of theory with practice is dynamic rather than static. It is a dialectical process that is restricted by the development of practice. As the activities of practice develop in depth and width the theory of Marxism itself will continue to be enriched and renewed. At the same time, theory will guide new practice on a higher level. This interaction will never end. The Marxism of the 20th century of course differs from that of the 19th century. Just as the social practice of the 20th century differs from that of the 19th century. It is wrong to apply without any change specific conclusions without first analyzing them. However, today's history is after all a continuance of the history of the past. Marxism can only be developed on its original foundation and we should not deviate from its fundamental principles in developing it. Therefore, those who have put forth the so-called "new Marxism," which differs from the original Marxism on the excuse that conditions today are different, cannot hold their ground. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has profoundly pointed out: Marxism "requires that, in the light of its basic principles and methods, and in connection with changing reality, people should continue to probe into and find the solution to new problems and thus develop Marxist theory itself."

This scientific thesis stresses not only adhering to Marxism, but also pushing the development of Marxism through new practice. It unifies theory and practice in a historical and dialectical manner and thus expounds on the essence of Marxism.

In order to persist in integrating Marxism with actual practice, it is necessary to oppose bourgeois liberalization. Undoubtedly, it is necessary to assimilate the achievements of Western civilization, including achievements in the social sciences. These can enrich the contents of Marxism after being critically transformed. When Marxism emerged and took shape, it assimilated all the advanced thoughts of human society in history. Similarly, in our era, it is necessary to absorb all the advanced thoughts of the human race, including advanced Western ideological achievements, if we are to develop Marxism. However, we can by no means "supplement" or "replace" Marxism by bourgeois ideology. A theoretical "liberalization" will inevitably harm the purity of the science of Marxism, thus thoroughly shaking the party's four basic principles and threatening our undertakings. Comrade Xiaoping said it well: "If bourgeois liberalization is carried out, there will be chaos inside our society and it will be utterly impossible for us to carry out any construction. For us, this is a very critical problem of principle." We should never treat this lightly. In order to adhere to Marxism, we must effectively prevent the erosion of bourgeois academic thoughts.

At present, the practice of integrating Marxist theory with concrete practice is focused on applying the basic principles and methods of Marxism to guiding our reforms. Reform is now the most important practice of our country. In order to rapidly develop our productive force and achieve the four modernizations, we should carry out an all-round reform of our economic structure, as well as reforms in other spheres. In conducting our reform we are guided by Marxism. Our socialist reform is an unprecedented, entirely new undertaking. In essence, it is aimed at readjusting the relationship between production and certain elements of the superstructure and at promoting the development of productive forces. Only if we regard Marxism as our guide, can we see through the intricate phenomena and grasp the essence of matters, correctly handle various contradictions, and effectively accomplish the reforms. Our socialist construction is not just an economic construction; it is also an ideological construction aimed at training and bringing up a generation of new type communists. Therefore, while carrying out the construction of socialist material civilization, we should carry out the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. The core of the construction of spiritual civilization is precisely to carry out education in Marxist theory, thus enabling all laborers to foster a communist outlook on life and a communist world outlook. This is a fundamental guarantee for our overall cause. From this we can see that we need Marxism in conducting our socialist reform. At the same time, Marxism also needs our socialist reform to check and enrich itself. Success in our socialist reform in practice is precisely a development of Marxist theory.

In short, only by thoroughly mastering Marxism can we heighten our sense of principle, be more systematic, have better foresight, and be more creative in our work. Only then can we properly sum up our past experiences, understand the present situation, and foresee the future in order to improve the quality of all the cadres in our party, improve their competence in doing practical work, and achieve a greater victory in our socialist reform.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POPULARITY OF KNIGHT-ERRANT NOVELS DECRIED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Si Zhi [2448 1807]: "After the Flood of Knight-Errant Novels"]

[Text] The flood of knight-errant novels is an undeniable fact, and the harms are obvious: Some readers, especially the young people, have shifted their reading interest and neglected the good books; paper supply has become short; many valuable books have been shelved and the intervals of their publication have greatly lengthened....

The flood of knight-errant novels aroused the concern of all circles. The Xinhua Bookstore charged that the indiscriminate publication of knight-errant novels affected its sale of other books, created large overstocks, and so forth.

Upon close scrutiny, we find that there are many reasons for the flood, attributable mainly to the publishing units, and also to the distributing units and readers. There are both macrocosmic and microcosmic factors. Therefore, we must start from both in our countermeasures,

In terms of the publishing units, the main measure is to rectify their operational orientation, namely, rectifying the simple profit viewpoint. A microcosmic measure would also include the macrocosmic. The publishing units form the main aspect of the principal contradiction, and it is correct and necessary to start with them.

Nevertheless, solving the problems of the publishing units is merely dredging one of the channels creating the flood. What about other channels? They must also be cleared. In his endeavor to control flood, King Yu had to dredge many famous streams and large rivers before success. The same holds true for flood control, and also for controlling the spread of knight-errant novels.

Here I wish to mention the distributing branch, namely, the bookstores. Authors and readers often feel dissatisfied with bookstores: Bookstores often understock valuable books, which are sold out upon arrival and no longer available, yet turn on the green light for knight-errant novels, place large orders with publishers, and display eye-catching advertisements at storefronts. Criticisms of this kind more or less indicate the roles

played by the distributors in the "flood." If in the future they do not focus so much on the profit from the 30-percent "commission," but place some restriction on the size of the orders, instead of the large orders at present, will it not produce the effect of checking the flood and blocking the channel in this aspect?

As for the readers, naturally they have their own preferences, and no uniformity can be imposed. However, in terms of young readers, we have always deemed it necessary to do ideological work on their reading habits. Our propaganda and educational branches, and even the youth league, must discharge their responsibilities in this aspect.

In addition, public opinion has the obligation to guide and enhance the author's sense of social responsibility and encourage them to provide more and better spiritual products to the readers and raise their aesthetic interest and level.

Macrocosmic control is basic. In other words, we must launch overall, three-dimensional and comprehensive management, both providing local and central guidance and combining the two.

Macrocosmic control includes preventing the oversimplified view of knight-errant novels and extreme measures of handling. In the universe, the existence of all things, when appropriate, becomes balanced and rational. In terms of the knight-errant novels today, the quality is poor and the volume excessive. Both their substance and quantity are inappropriate. Poor quality and large volume make them disastrous and harmful. Thus, banning certain knight-errant novels and restricting the volume of publication as a whole are proper, necessary, and feasible.

Naturally, suitable restriction is not equivalent to total ban. To make this vast expanse of land truly clean and tidy is neither proper nor possible. There are good and bad knight-errant novels. The sound ones must be permitted to exist, and the public opinion circles should also perform some earnest critical work.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEASURES TO CONTROL KNIGHT-ERRANT NOVELS ADOPTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by reporter Gao Ning [7559 1380]: "State Publication Bureau Adopts Economic Measures To Curb Indiscriminate Publication of Knight-Errant Novels and Mediocre Literary Products"]

[Text] The spokesman of the State Publication Bureau revealed the other day that the publication management branch has decided to take necessary economic measures against units indiscriminately distributing all kinds of books, including knight-errant novels and mediocre literary works, which should be curbed.

From last December to August of this year, knight-errant novels and mediocre literary works flooded the market, and both the quantity and the variety were unprecedented. Though the variety of such publications constituted only about 0.4 percent of the total and their quantity about 1.6 percent, due to the concentrated time of publication and the powerful onslaught, their influence was widespread. Such reading matters took up a part of the printing facilities and paper supply, directly or indirectly affected normal publication and produced a significant negative impact on readers, especially the young people, and their consequences were serious.

The publication management branch adopted measures at the end of last year to restrict the issuance of such types of books as knight-errant novels, made provisions last June requiring approval of the publishing bureau for their publication, and suspended the printing and distribution of controlled books without approval. Today, the spread of such books has been basically checked, but their negative influence still exists.

To strengthen publication control, the State Publication Bureau has decided to take economic measures, stipulating that, in case of controlled books of all types, including knight-errant novels and mediocre literary works, published without approval, all receipts therefrom are to be confiscated and handed over to the state finance organ, and serious offenders are to be fined.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC MAKES SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT IN BIRTH CONTROL

OW181420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 17 Dec 85

[By Zhang Jimin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 December (XINHUA)--After making efforts to study contraceptives and contraceptive methods for birth control over the past few years, China's scientific researchers have broken through a number of difficult barriers and made 21 research achievements which are at the domestic and international advanced level.

Of these achievements, some can remarkably raise the contraceptive effects of intrauterine devices, while others can effectively terminate gestations. As a result, numerous important technical questions long existing in China's birth control work have been resolved.

Important progress has also been made in the research of long-term contraception for women and men. The method of sealing up the spermatic duct by injection is a kind of non-operation sterilization originated in China. Since its clinical practice, over 500,000 men have used this method. A long-term follow-up survey of the results of this method proves its sterilization is very effective and involves few complications.

Developing an undaunted spirit, our scientific researchers have also studied two medicines as remedial measures for contraceptive failure. These two medicines are 15 methyl-prostaglandin and 15 methyl-prostaglandin-methyl ester. These two medicines can not only be used handily but can also terminate pregnancy effectively. These two achievements show that in terminating a gestation, China no longer solely relies on operations for induced abortion.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CPC COMMISSION COMMENDS ZHENGZHOU DISCUSSION

OW251900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0854 GMT 25 Dec 85

[By reporters Yang Yusheng and Zhao Pingan]

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--Note of the office of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee: the Zhengzhou City CPC Committee has conducted a great discussion on serving the people in all fronts and units in the city after the party rectification work was basically completed in the organ of the city party committee and units directly under the city. The discussion, which is aimed at expanding the achievements of the party rectification to all trades and professions in the city and has been conducted in combination with the education in ideal and discipline among the masses, has created a favorable situation for quarters inside and outside the party to take concerted action to resist and correct unhealthy tendencies. All localities should draw lessons from the Zhengzhou City CPC Committee's practical experience.

To realize a fundamental improvement in party style and general social conduct, it is necessary to mobilize the whole party and coordinate the efforts of all quarters inside and outside the party. It is hoped that party organizations at all levels will exert efforts to create more and better experience in the work. (end of note)

After the party rectification work was basically completed in some 90 units under the city, the Zhengzhou City CPC Committee has unfolded a citywide great discussion on serving the people wholeheartedly, and combined the discussion with the education in party spirit among party members, in ideals and discipline, and on professional ethics among the masses, thereby consolidating and expanding the achievements of the party rectification and facilitating an improvement in party style and general social conduct.

Although Zhengzhou City had achieved fruitful results in the party rectification work, the city party committee was clearly aware of the outstanding problems in thinking, style, and mental state among party members and party member-cadres of some units, as well as serious problems such as "putting money above anything else" in prevailing social practice. A primary cause for these problems was that quite a few comrades had weakened their concept of serving the people wholeheartedly. Therefore, the city party committee decided to launch

the great discussion on serving the people in units of all trades and professions, regardless of whether they had completed, were still conducting, or had not yet launched party rectification, from June this year in order to help party members and cadres, as well as the masses, foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly.

In view of the outstanding problems, the city party committee stressed the following four points for the discussion: 1) How party and government organizations can improve their work at the basic level; 2) How public security, tax, and industry and commerce administrative departments can do things according to the law and conduct themselves honorably in management; 3) How commercial and service trade units can improve service attitudes and quality; and 4) How the erroneous ideas of "regarding services for the people as losses" and "putting money above anything else" can be overcome.

The large numbers of party and government cadres in Zhengzhou City have been greatly enlightened by the discussion on serving the people. Comrades who originally viewed ideological and political work as "unpopular, difficult, and impractical" have enhanced their confidence and consciousness in doing a good job in the work. The Zhengzhou City CPC Committee had also further realized the importance of building material and spiritual civilization simultaneously. Determined to earnestly implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the city party committee has recently adopted a "Decision on Strengthening and Improving Ideological and Political Work" in order to continue to deepen the great discussion on serving the people.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RIBAO STATION URGES IMPROVEMENT OF PARTY STYLE

HK011353 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Commentary: "It Is Necessary To Sum Up and Popularize the Experiences in Correcting Party Style"]

[Excerpt] The regional conference to exchange experiences in party style work has summed up and popularized the experiences achieved by the province in correcting party style over the past few years. This is of great significance in further implementing the spirit of the national conference of party delegates, in promoting a basic turn for the better in party style in the province at an early date, and in ensuring and promoting the smooth progress of the four modernizations and reform of the economic structure.

Since the 12th CPC National Congress put forth the demand for three improvements, party organizations at all levels and party members in the region have done much to correct party style and have achieved remarkable results. As a result, party style has been greatly improved in many fields in the province and experience has been accumulated in this respect. A number of collectives and individuals that have done good work in party style have emerged. This 38 units attending the regional conference to exchange experiences in party style work are advanced examples among them. As their experiences come from practice, they are representative.

A good example has boundless power. It is necessary to sum up and popularize the typical experiences in improving party style so as to turn them into [a] great force for promoting party organizations at all levels to grasp the improvement of party style and to bring about a basic turn for the better in party style as soon as possible.

The experiences of advanced units have proved that grasping the improvement of party style is done to carry out reform more properly. Party style work must be carried out centered on reform, for only thus can it be supported by the masses both outside and inside the party. It is necessary to properly carry out reform and correct party style. Only with a good party style is it possible to ensure and promote the healthy development of reform along a socialist road.

An extremely important lesson drawn from units doing well in party style work is that the key to a good party style lies in leaders. So long as leading

cadres have a good style, they can lead party members in improving party style, and can promptly discover and correct malpractices and matters in violation of discipline. If leading cadres fail to establish a good party style themselves, it will certainly encourage the development of evil trends and malpractices. Therefore, leaders must first correct their party style. Leading cadres at all levels must carry out the following:

1. They must be strict with themselves and set a good example. They must take the lead in carrying forward the party's fine tradition and style so as to set a good example for party members, cadres, and the masses.
2. They must uphold principles, dare to deal with tough problems and persons, support the righteous and oppose the evil, earnestly solve serious problems related to the style of administrative organs, remove decadent ideas and styles, and improve style. Only thus is it possible to correct our party style.

Another important lessons drawn from the units doing well in party style work is that party committees must pay serious attention to their work methods in grasping the improvement of party style and must establish and perfect the responsibility system in grasping party style.

It is necessary to strengthen education among party members in ideals and discipline and pay serious attention to upgrading the political quality of party members. We must give full play to our superiorities in Marxist and communist beliefs and in enforcing party discipline, in order to resist and oppose all decadent bourgeois ideas of doing everything for money and to maintain the purity of communism.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS NEW YEAR'S DAY PARTY

HK311115 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening [29 December], the Hunan Theater was filled with a united, arm, and cheerful atmosphere. The Provincial Advisory Committee held a literature and art party to mark the 1986 New Year's Day. Full of zest, some 1,700 cadres and people watched performances given by some 10 professional and amateur literature and art organizations in the province's capital. Together with the masses, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial Advisory Committee, provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, provincial People's Congress, provincial government, provincial CPPCC Committee, and Hunan Military District, including Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng, Liu Fusheng, Wan Da, Shi Xinshan, Cheng Xingling, and Jiang Jinliu, watched the performances. Others watching the performances were Jiang Hua, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission; representatives of veteran cadres and model workers of the province and city; and responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Changsha, all departments, offices, committees, and bureaus at the provincial level, and party, government, and army in Changsha City.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN COMMENTARY ON DEALING WITH UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK231508 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Station commentator's article: "Serious and Decisive Action Should Be Taken When Dealing With Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] Upon finding out during his recent visit to Yizhang County that the cadres there abused poor for personal gain, the secretary of the Chenzhou Prefecture CPC Committee, (Zhong Jie), promptly held a county CPC Committee Standing Committee meeting, at which he sought a common understanding and discussed prompt, decisive and explained appropriate action dealing with the issue. This is a good method.

In their recent circulars on seriously improving the organ workstyle and eliminating all phenomena of corruption, the CPC Central Committee Office and the State Council Office pointed out: Recently, some unhealthy trends have been developed instead of being totally checked, as urged by the central authorities through repeated injunctions, among the party and government organs at various levels. Therefore, some serious and new problems have emerged.

The main reason for this phenomenon is that some leaders lack boldness when dealing with problems. They do not strictly follow party and government discipline. Though some of them have dealt with them, they did not take serious and impartial actions. In particular, they did not do well in handling the issue of abusing power for personal gain among a few leading cadres, and the issue that bureaucrats shield one another. Rather, they just touched on the problems lightly and carried out the work perfunctorily. Such practices have confused some people, leading them to believe that party discipline and state law are just matters written on a piece of paper with no great binding force in practice. They think that after working on the matter for a short time, we shall feel easy and comfortable forever. What is there against it?

However, before we can solve the old problems, new unhealthy trends have developed. Therefore, we can see that we must seriously carry out party and government discipline, or there will be no end of trouble for the future. On correcting the unhealthy trends, it will not do if we just pay lip service or do not seriously deal with them. The leadership should act in the same way as (Zhong Jie) did. They should go down to the grassroots for investigation, do more practical work rather than indulging in idle talk, be bold in supervising and grasping the work, and be bold in upholding principles. Therefore, all unhealthy trends will be solved without difficulties.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION GROUP URGES STOP TO MALPRACTICES

HK200931 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee recently wrote a letter to all party organizations and party members in the province on strengthening the building of spiritual civilization and fighting against malpractices during the New Year's day and spring festival in 1986.

The letter read: Party organizations at all levels and all party members in the province must resolutely implement a series of instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on correcting malpractices; implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates; and earnestly improve their style. In particular must pay serious attention to malpractices which may appear and develop during the New Year's day and spring festival, and prevent:

1. The malpractice of suddenly spending money at year end in violation of financial discipline and practicing fraud to issue money, subsidies, and material objects under various names.
2. The malpractice of using public funds to invite others to dinner or present gifts to others.
3. The malpractice of eating and drinking lavishly, engaging in extravagance and waste, and holding unnecessary commemorative meetings and receptions.
4. Decadent capitalist and feudal ideas spreading unchecked by taking advantage of the occasion.

The provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee demanded that party organizations at all levels take effective measures to prevent and correct the above malpractices which violate the principle of party spirit and socialist civilization.

Leading organs and cadres at all levels must set a doog example in implementing various state policies and regulations. Party members must conscientiously observe discipline, abide by the law and courageously resist all wrong tendencies. It is necessary to strengthen propaganda work and education so that the masses can understand party and state policies and

regulations and can exercise extensive supervision. It is necessary to strictly enforce discipline. If verified, those who knowingly violate discipline and break the law must be dealt with severely.

In the letter, the provincial CPC Discipline Committee expressed the hope that party organizations at all levels and party members in the province set themselves an example, treat improvement of party style as an unshirkable duty, cherish ideals, conscientiously observe discipline, and execute every order without fail.

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CSO: 4005/357

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK011344 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The regional conference to exchange experiences in improving party style concluded in Nanning yesterday. (Wei Chengdong), secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee, made a summation speech at the conference.

During the 6 days of the conference, the participants studied in depth the documents of the national conference of party delegates and listened to reports by responsible comrades of CPC committees of 17 units introducing their experiences in improving party style.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang attended the meeting and delivered an important speech. His speech greatly inspired the participants. They all said the meeting was a success. Through study and discussions, they have deepened their understanding of the spirit of the national conference of party delegates, realized the situation of improvement of party style in the region, learned about experiences in correcting party style, and further strengthened their experiences in bringing about a basic turn for the better in party style.

The conference made an initial summation of the experiences in party style work in the province over the past few years. The experiences can be summarized as the following:

1. Only by grasping the building of the two civilizations simultaneously is it possible to correct party style and promote reforms.
2. The key to correcting party style is for party committees to attach importance to the matter and for leaders to set a good example in this respect.
3. It is necessary to strengthen education about party spirit and to pay serious attention to [words indistinct].
4. Strictly observe party and administrative discipline in order to improve party style continuously.

The participants held that these basic experiences reflect the spirit of the national conference of party delegates and are of universal guiding significance in correcting party style in the future. Therefore, while implementing the spirit of the national conference of party delegates and Comrade Chen Huiguang's speech, it is necessary to earnestly study and promote these advanced experiences and use them to guide party style work in connection with reality, so that the advanced experiences can yield positive results.

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CSO: 4005/357

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN CYL CONCLUDES INVESTIGATION CARRIED OUT BY CYL CADRES

HK280714 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The provincial CYL committee has successfully completed the full-scale grassroots investigation by 3,000 fulltime CYL cadres. The organization department of CYL Central Committee praised the guiding ideology, work style and mode of thinking of the province's investigation as at the forefront of the CYL as a whole.

Beginning from September this year, the provincial CYL committee conducted a large investigation which is unprecedented in the history of Hunan's youth movement. Over the past 90-odd days, the CYL cadres went to mines, factories, villages, streets and schools. They lived and made friends with other youths engaging in various trades.

According to statistics, 3,000 fulltime CYL cadres, joined by 7,000 parttime CYL cadres, went to the grassroots and investigated more than 25,400 CYL branches. Through visits, forums and questionnaires, they solicited over 8,000 opinions from over 30,000 people including youths and CYL cadres living in urban and rural areas, party and government leaders at grassroots, and people from all walks of life. They therefore prepared 1,350 investigation reports.

Through this investigation, the province has trained the CYL cadres in the areas of bearing hardships and seeking truth from facts. They have gotten a clear idea about the situation at the CYL grassroots, as well as the thinking of youths. Therefore, they have established the guiding ideology of facing and enlivening the grassroots. On this basis, they have put forward the general task of the provincial CYL committee during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. They have also made such decisions as perfecting the grassroots CYL organizations and strengthening the recreational facilities for youths, while carrying out party rectification in the rural areas.

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CSO: 4005/357

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO CALLS FOR IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

HK270336 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 85 p 1

[Report: "Lin Ruo Stresses the Strengthening of Ideological and Political Work in Schools"]

[Text] The 4-day provincial discussion meeting on ideological and political work in schools held by the provincial CPC Committee ended yesterday afternoon. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo and provincial Vice Governor Wang Pingshan attended the meeting and made speeches. They encouraged leading cadres and ordinary cadres in charge of political and ideological work in schools to cherish complete confidence in creating a new situation in this field.

Party secretaries and presidents of all universities and institutions of higher education in the province; leading cadres of various city and prefectural party committees and their propaganda departments in charge of ideological and political work in schools; and teachers of political theory, totaling some 180 people, attended the discussion meeting. Through studying the relevant documents, fully discussing the relevant questions, and exchanging work experience at the meeting, they have deepened their understanding of strengthening ideological and political work in schools under the new situation of reform and opening up, have explored ways to promote this work, and build up their confidence in scoring successes in their work. During the meeting, they also discussed the drafts of the "Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee's Decision on Strengthening Ideological and Political Work in Schools," "Measures for Implementing the CPC Central Committee's Circular on Reforming the Teaching of Ideological and Political Theory in Schools," and "The Educational Program of Party Lectures in the Institutions of Higher Education in Guangdong Province."

Comrade Lin Ruo made a speech at yesterday's concluding meeting. He said: Young students in schools account for a large proportion of this province's population. Their thinking is active and they form a vital new force and a reserve army of our society. Whether we can train them into new people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, good education, and a sense of discipline is a question that determines whether there will be reliable successors in our country to carry forward our socialist modernization process, and determines the future destiny of our nation. Therefore, party committees at all levels

and all localities must pay special attention to this work and seriously handle it. Some comrades lack confidence in successfully conducting ideological and political work in schools. This is incorrect. Our experience has shown that as long as the whole party pays sufficient attention to this work and is firmly determined to promote this work, there will be no unconquerable difficulties.

Comrade Lin Ruo said: At present, in order to strengthen ideological and political work in schools, it is necessary to require all teachers to simultaneously conduct both academic and ideological education and carry out the principle of developing students morally, intellectually, and physically in an all-round way; it is necessary to build a sound contingent of political instructors in schools, especially in the institutions of higher education; and it is necessary to strengthen education in morals, ideals, and discipline among youngsters and resolutely resist the evil influence of pornographic video products and unhealthy tabloids on young people. All party committees and governments should help schools overcome their actual difficulties and settle problems in order to promote the ideological and political work there.

In his concluding speech yesterday, Comrade Wang Pingshan talked about the guiding principle for the running of schools, the necessity of building up the ranks of political instructors in schools, and the strengthening of leadership over ideological and political work in schools. He said: At present, the main content of ideological and political education in schools is education in communist morality and Marxist theory. At the same time, schools should cultivate a good studying style and conduct education in ideals among their students.

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CSO: 4005/357

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN POLL SHOWS MORE YOUTH PURSUE KNOWLEDGE

OW201642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Changsha, 20 December (XINHUA)--A recent public opinion poll in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, showed that more young people are pursuing knowledge in their spare time than spending time dating or making money.

The poll, the first of its kind in the province, was sponsored by the Changsha Youth Federation. It was answered by 3,120 workers, students, government employees, teachers and scientists. Most of them are unmarried and aged between 21 and 25.

Altogether, 36 questions about life, work and ideology were raised.

When asked, "What do you badly need at present?," more than half of them answered, "knowledge"; 3.7 percent selected "love"; 8.6 percent said, "money"; and the rest chose trust between each other, friendship, getting a diploma and a house, as their answers.

In answer to the question, "What do you prefer to do after work or studying?," 57.6 percent said they prefer reading because they can hardly cope with their work due to the limits on their general knowledge. Other people enjoy music, meet friends, watch films and TV programs, and collect stamps in their spare time. Less than 5 percent preferred dating or sports activities.

Most said they wanted to find their marriage partners through their own efforts; and 12.5 percent wanted this to be arranged by go-betweens, parents or through advertisement. Young people want their marital partners to be enterprising, hard-working and good-tempered. Most girls want their future husbands to devote themselves to work, while boys pay attention to the looks and temperaments of their future wives.

Almost all regard China's open policy as having benefitted the country, and less than 7 percent are against the policy. "People now have more money to spend. The price rises will not affect the living standard of the people," said over 60 percent of the respondents; less than 20 percent of them noted they had not yet thought of this question. The rest expressed their concern about price rises.

As far as ideals go, 90.7 percent want to "work hard and contribute more to society." Only 9.3 percent prefer to live a comfortable life.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WUHAN UNIVERSITY SETS UP WORKSHOP FOR WRITERS

OWO20402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Wuhan, 2 January (XINHUA)--Twenty-four writers are now studying in a writers workshop at Wuhan University in Central China.

Wuhan University has designed a program for the writers including courses in philosophy, history, Chinese and foreign literature, and natural sciences. Prominent professors and experts are invited to give them lectures. Many writers, including some who write best sellers, came from the rank and file and have no educational background. The Wuhan University set up this workshop to help them upgrade their knowledge.

Li Yanguo, 42, an army playwright, is glad to participate in the program because "people at our age lack a versatile knowledge due to historical reasons, so we could only write according to our own life experience."

This term, Li has attended nine optional courses including "History of Chinese Literature," "History of Chinese Philosophy," and "The Trend of Thought in Modern Literature and Art in the West."

Li's roommate at Wuhan is Chen Shixu. Chen spends most of the evenings writing until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. "I have excluded myself from all kinds of entertainment."

"Students in the writers workshop have overcome many difficulties, such as being separated from their spouse and not available for promotion," said Yuan Houchun. Yuan is the writer of the report "Provincial Party Secretary," which is based on Gao Yang, former party secretary of Hebei Province.

Critics here think writers like Lu Xun and Mao Dun would not necessarily emerge from a writers' class, but such a class is aimed at improving the writers' scholastic background and the quality of their writing.

Two similar writers' classes are set up in the Lu Xun Institute of Literature and the Army Institute of Literature. Both are located in Beijing and allow the students to write half of the time.

Wuhan University is the only one that does not arrange time for writing, but organizes theoretical studies in a systematic way.

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CSO: 4000/125

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN CYL ACTS ON YOUNG PEOPLE'S 'MUDDLED IDEAS AND WORRIES'

HK250303 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Excerpt] In recent days, responsible comrades of the Hunan Provincial CYL Committee have invited some experts to accompany them in going down to the grassroots to make friends with young people and adopt vivid ways to conduct education for them in the situation and tasks, in view of the muddled ideas and worries of some young people regarding the current reforms, prices, and national situation. They have mobilized the young people to study hard and actively plunge into the four modernizations drive. The results have been good.

Provincial CYL Committee Deputy Secretary (Li Xiang) and Provincial Economists Association member (Liu Maosong) delivered reports to more than 5,000 CYL members and young people in Changsha City and Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture on the current economic situation and tasks in China, Hunan's economic strategy, and current price issues. They chatted with the young people and pointed to the provincial and economic situation from the changes in each home, household, village, township, factory, and city.

(Chen Shuhong), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, went to more than 20 institutes of higher education including Hunan University, Xiangtan University, and Changsha Communications College. He held more than 40 forums with student representatives. He also made reports to 5,700 university and secondary technical students on the current international situation, the role and tasks of university students, and so on.

As a result of education in the situation and tasks, the young people have got a clearer understanding of the situation and their tasks and boosted their enthusiasm to take part in economic construction.

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CSO: 4005/357

24 January 1986

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN TELEVISION ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED

HK280720 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The Hunan branch of the Chinese Television Artists' Association was established in Changsha City today. After the election at the Hunan Provincial Congress of Television Artists, (Li Qingquan) was appointed the chairman of the branch. (Qing Hansan), (He Zhonghuai), (Chen Jianqui), and (Wang Hong) were appointed vice chairmen. The meeting elected 37 council members and 15 standing committee members and in principle, adopted the regulations of the Hunan branch of the Chinese Television Artists' Association.

Geng Biao and Zhou Gucheng, NPC Standing Committee vice chairmen; and Wang Shoudao, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission, wrote inscriptions extending greetings on the establishment of the Hunan branch of the Chinese Television Artists' Association. Attending the inaugural meeting were Liu Fusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Jiao Linyi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Huang Daoqi, vice chairman; Zhao Chuqi, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; and (Li Guixu), deputy commander of the Hunan Military District. (Xia Zhanzhong), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, spoke. Responsible persons of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee; provincial Federation of Literature and Art Circles, and provincial Broadcasting and Television Office; and representatives of all associations of the Federation of Literature and Art Circles attended the meeting and delivered speeches to extend greetings. A responsible person of the provincial Culture Bureau also attended the meeting to extend greetings.

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CSO: 4005/357

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

MAO ZEDONG MEMORIAL HALL FEATURED--Since Comrade Mao Zedong Memorial Hall in Shaoshan formally opened to the public in November 1983, it has received nearly 1 million visitors at home and from abroad. With the approval of the CPC Central Committee in November 1983, the name of the exhibition hall of Comrade Mao Zedong's former residence in Shaoshan was changed to Comrade Mao Zedong Memorial Hall in Shaoshan. The hall is divided into four rooms and 322 articles, including Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary practices and activities and his other cultural relics, data, and photos, are on display. While stress is laid on the publicity of Comrade Mao Zedong, the history of other revolutionary leaders and the masses are also displayed. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 85 HK] /9274

HUBEI MOBILE LIBRARY--Wuhan, 26 December (XINHUA)--A mobile library transported in a converted bus is attracting great interest among the peasants of Xinzhou County, Hubei Province. When it first appeared, half of the library's 4,000 books were borrowed at once. The first bus library in China, designed by a local automobile plant, cost about 50,000 yuan. The mobile library is 5.7 meters long and 1.9 meters wide. Wei Binyong, director of the Wuhan Library, which operates the bus, said there are plans to expand the service, and officials at the automobile plant confirmed that more such vehicles are being manufactured. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 26 Dec 85 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/125

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG: BANQEN SPEAKS AT CPPCC MEETING 5 DEC

HK070539 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 5 December, the 14th meeting [word indistinct] regional CPPCC Standing Committee held a full session at which Chairman Yangling Duoji reported to CPPCC Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini Qoigyí Guancan on CPPCC work in Xizang. Vice Chairman Banqen made an important speech.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary Wu Jinghua and Deputy Secretaries Raidi and Gyanincain Norbu attended the meeting.

Yangling Duoji said: The regional CPPCC has focused on the following tasks in the past 2 years: 1) organizational building of the CPPCC; 2) work to make the CPPCC serve structural reform and economic construction; 3) putting forward proposals--which have been accepted--to the regional CPC Committee, People's Congress, and government.

Vice Chairman Banqen said after hearing the report: the CPPCC in Xizang has scored great success in work in the past 2 years. I feel very happy about this. He expressed the hope that, under party leadership, the CPPCC would continue to eliminate leftist ideological influence in United Front work, fully play its role, and mobilize all patriots to contribute to preserving the motherland's unity, strengthening unity between nationalities among the Tibetans, bring the Tibetans into the ranks of advanced nationalities, and building a new Xizang.

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CSO: 4005/356

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG LEADERS WELCOME AIR FORCE TRANSPORT UNIT

HK190227 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The Black Eagles squadron of a certain air force transport regiment, which was ordered to make a trial flight to Xizang to undertake missions here, flew to Xizang on 12 December bringing with them the concern of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission for the army and people in Xizang. On 17 December, the army and people in Lhasa held a ceremony to give a warm welcome to the air force flyers. Those present at the ceremony included Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Guancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in the region including Wu Jinghua, Raidi, Doje Cering, Mao Rubai, Jiang Hongquan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Puqung, Guibug Puncogcedain, and Tudao Doje. Also present were Li Zuomin, a deputy bureau chief of the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department; and (Zhang Li), deputy chief of staff of the air force of Chengdu Military Region.

At 1030, two Black Eagle planes gave a flying demonstration over Lhasa, then landed at the Xizang Military District building.

Not long ago, the Black Eagle squadron of a certain transport regiment of the air force of Chengdu Military Region was assigned the glorious task of making an experimental flight to Xizang to carry out disaster relief work. The flying personnel worked hard to overcome difficulties, crossed wide stretches of snow mountains and glaciers, and eventually successfully arrived on the roof of the world.

Banqen said at the welcoming ceremony: We are very happy to see all the crew members on this sunny day. The helicopters you have flown to Xizang, heedless of fatigue, have brought us the concern of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission.

Comrade Wu Jinghua also spoke at the welcoming ceremony. He said: Your aircraft have flown to Xizang for the first time. They will also fly to other areas for various experiments. This is a task of great significance. It greatly encourages the party, government, army, and the people of all nationalities in Xizang. I hope you comrades will continue to overcome difficulties and victoriously fulfill the task assigned you by higher authority.

(Xing Qigui), commander of the flying personnel, spoke on behalf of the aircrews. He thanked the people of Xizang for their lavish welcome and pledged to resolutely fulfill the disaster relief mission.

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG REGIONAL LEADERSHIP SHUFFLE ANNOUNCED

OW121640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 12 Dec 85

["New Tibet Government Leaders Chosen"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Lhasa, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--Doje Cering, of Tibetan nationality, has been chosen as acting chairman of the Tibet Regional Government, on a proposal of the regional communist party committee.

The 14th session of the Fourth Tibet Region People's Congress Standing Committee now in session here relieved Doje Cedain of the post of chairman, also on that proposal.

Doje Cering, 46, was born in Xiahe County, Gansu Province. He went to work in Tibet in 1959, and had served as district head, county magistrate and secretary of a prefectural communist party committee.

He became vice-chairman of the regional government in 1983 and deputy secretary of the regional party committee last month.

On his proposal, the session chose two new vice-chairmen of the regional government--Tudao Doje and Gong Daxi.

Tudao Doje is a former secretary of Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, who is vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Gong Daxi is the only Han member of the autonomous region's top leadership. The rest are Tibetans.

Puqung, Gyamco and Gyibug Puncogcedain remain to be vice-chairmen of the regional government.

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CSO: 4000/124

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT LISTS LEFTIST EXPRESSIONS

HK280557 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The CPC Committee of the regional Communications Department recently held an enlarged meeting attended by responsible comrades of subordinate units to convey and implement the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee.

(Zhang Ruzhen), director of the department, said in a speech: The communications system was a major disaster area during the Great Cultural Revolution. The influence of leftism ran deep and did great harm.

The participants said that the expressions of leftism in the communications system were mainly manifest in the following respects:

1. Lack of sufficient understanding of the harm done by the Great Cultural Revolution and failure to negate it effectively. Some comrades hold that the Great Cultural Revolution has already been negated, but they still unconsciously view problems from the angle of the Great Cultural Revolution and continue to use its language to express their ideas. Very many cadres who grew up during the Great Cultural Revolution hold that negating it means negating themselves. They therefore evade it.
2. A whole set of leftist ideology and theory formed during the Great Cultural Revolution. Even today, some cadres are mentally bound up by leftism and suffer leftist interference in their work. They act in leftist ways without knowing it and without correcting things.
3. People lack profound understanding of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and lack sufficient confidence in solving the new problems that arise in reform. There are problems of being impatient for success in reform or else finding fault with reforms. The unhealthy trend of uttering big, empty, and lying talk that formed over a long period during the Great Cultural Revolution has still not been completely corrected.
4. Ideological and political work is unable to meet the needs of the new situation, and has not been organically integrated with reforms and economic work. As a result problems that arise in the workers' thinking cannot be solved well.

Through listing the various expressions of leftism, the participating comrades unified their thinking and enhanced understanding. They held: Leftist ideological influence does indeed exist and has not been completely eliminated.

The meeting also made arrangements for current work. It decided that all subordinate units should immediately take stock of the vestiges remaining from the Great Cultural Revolution and report the results to higher authority.

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CSO: 4005/355

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU SECRETARY AT CONGRESS OF RETIRED VETERAN CADRES

HK280852 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mnadarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The Guizhou Provincial Congress of Retired Veteran Cadres ceremoniously opened in the Hall of the Provincial Government yesterday morning [26 December]. This congress will mainly sum up and exchange experiences in work concerning veteran cadres, commend the progressives, and promote the healthier development of work concerning veteran cadres in our province.

Representatives of the retired cadres and of the advanced collectives and advanced individuals in the work concerning veteran cadres, totaling some 390 people, are attending the congress. Also attending the congress are leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and army, including Hu Jintao, Ding Tingmo, Su Gang, (Liu Hanzhen), Zhang Yuhuan, Miao Chunting, Zhang Shukui, (Long Zhiyu), Jiao Bin, Gong Xianrong, Shen Yunpu, He Rendong, Bai Lin, Ran Yannong, Wang Bingyun, Wang Zhenjiang, Xu Caidong, Luo Shangcai, Song Shugong, Tang Hongren, Zhu Yuru, and (Chu Zhenming); and retired veteran cadres, including Li Tinggui, Chen Xinggeng, Qin Tianzhen, Zeng Xianhui, Hou Guoxiang, Long Xianzhao, Meng Ziming, Geng Wanqing, (Song Xiaopeng), (Wang Luoping), (Li Zhifeng), (He Ainong), (He Peizhen), Sun Hanzhang, (Song Beiguang), (Tang Jian), (Han Zidong), and (Liu Yun). The congress is presided over by Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee.

Zhang Shukui, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor, delivered the opening speech at the congress. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government, he extended warm greetings on the opening of this congress and gave cordial regards to all representatives and retired veteran cadres. Comrade Zhang Shukui said: The work concerning veteran cadres is an important task of the party's work concerning cadres in the new period. In accordance with the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on the work concerning veteran cadres, CPC committees and governments at all levels must seriously do well the work concerning veteran cadres and carry out the instructions on their treatment in politics and livelihood. Veteran cadre work departments at all levels must constantly improve their work and the quality of service. The social custom of respecting the aged and the good must be established throughout the province.

At the congress, (Long Zhiyu), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, made a work report on seriously doing well the work concerning veteran cadres. Su Gang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, spoke at the congress.

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU CONCLUDES MEETING OF RETIRED CADRES

HK011536 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The first provincial meeting of retired cadres successfully concluded at the provincial People's Government Hall on the afternoon of 28 December.

The closing session was attended by party, government, and military leaders including Hu Jintao, Ding Tingmo, Su Gang, (Liu Hanzeh), Zhang Yuhuan, Miao Chunting, Zhang Shukui, (Long Zhiyi), (Chao Jiehang), Jiao Bin, Shen Yunpu, Jin Feng, He Rendong, Bai Lin, Ran Yannong, Wang Zhenjiang, Liang Wanggui, Luo Shangcai, Tang Hongren, Zhu Yuru, Yuan Jiaji, (Chu Zhenming), Li Tinggui, Chen Wpxxeng, Wu Su, Zeng Xianhui, Hou Gouxiang, Long Xianzhao, Meng Ziming, Geng Wanqing, (Song Xiaopeng), (Wang Leqin), Li Jefeng, (Su Ainong), Sun Hanzhang, (Sun Beiguang), (Han Zhidong), (Liu Yun), and others.

During the course of meeting, the participating representatives seriously listened to the important speeches made by leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, and the provincial government. They also discussed the good situation following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The closing session was presided over by Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. The meeting adopted proposals on retired cadres in the province.

At the closing session, Hu Jintao, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech in which he spoke highly of the achievements made by the retired cadres in building the four modernizations and structural reforms. He praised their noble character of continuing to make new contributions even though they have stepped down from their posts. In addition, he put forward five expectations.

First, he hopes that the retired cadres will do well in studying theory and constantly heighten their ideological level, so as to play an exemplary role in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the party workstyle and general mood of society.

Second, he hopes that the aged cadres will continue to support the work of new leading groups, help the young and middle-aged cadres develop, and further promote the coordination between the old and the new and the work of replacing the old by the new.

Third, he hopes that the aged cadres will suggest ways and means for achieving the Seventh 5-Year Plan and continue to serve the people and the four modernizations with their accumulated wealth of experience.

Fourth, he hopes that the aged cadres will spare no efforts in cultivating youths.

Fifth, he wished the aged cadres good health and a long life and that they will spend their remaining years in happiness.

In his speech, Hu Jintao said: The work concerning old cadres is important and is part of the party's work during the new situation. It is also an important part of achieving the party's general task and general goal. Provided that we do well in the work concerning old cadres, we can promote the coordination between the old and the new and the work of replacing the old by the new, we can carry forward the party's cause and make it prosperous, and we can build the country into a stable and prosperous one. We must try all means to do well in the work. In our future work concerning old cadres, we must first heighten our understanding and strengthen our leadership. Party committees and governments at various levels must include the work on their agenda and assign special staff to be in charge of it. Second, we must treat the retired cadres well. Between New Year's Day and the Spring Festival, various departments at all levels must act in accordance with the requirements of the provincial CPC Committee and government and examine their work concerning old cadres. Through examination, they should further improve their workstyle and guard against the practice of ignoring the old cadres once they have left their posts. Third, we must give play to the roles of old cadres. Party committees and governments at various levels, as well as departments in charge of the work concerning old cadres, must make things convenient and create necessary conditions for the old cadres. Fourth, we must perfect the organizations in charge of the work concerning old cadres and serve them wholeheartedly. We should deeply impress them with the concern of the party and the warmth of socialism so that they will spend their remaining years in happiness.

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CSO: 4005/355

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU: LEADERS MEET DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CYL CONFERENCE

HK090551 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] On the evening of 3 December, Hu Jintao, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, met the province's 16 delegates who had returned to the province after attending the national conference of CYL delegates.

After the delegates spoke glowingly of their experiences when attending the national conference, Hu Jintao said: from start to finish, this conference reflected the concern of the CPC Central Committee and the veteran revolutionaries about the younger generation. It was imbued with the enthusiasm of youths ardently loving the party and dedicating themselves to the four modernizations. The conference clearly put forward the direction and tasks of CYL during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, and showed clearly the direction for development of the growth of the younger generation and the work of CYL. The CYL organizations at all levels through the province must act seriously in the spirit of the national conference and put it to practical use. They must be good at integrating the CYL's requirements of youths with the needs and characteristics of the youths. They must be good at integrating the youths' aspirations to make contributions to building the four modernizations with the four modernizations' need of new people. They must be good at integrating the building of the CYL with the organization of varied youth activities. In order to achieve these three points, we must seriously sum up our work in recent years, and confirm the achievements while finding out the weak points. We must check whether or not the work of building CYL grassroots organizations is solid, whether or not the CYL's ideological work is implemented, and whether or not the work style of CYL cadres is steadfast. Moreover, the CYL cadres must maintain a stable work style, enrich their knowledge, strengthen their work, and improve their quality. They should strive to make breakthroughs in the work of strengthening the building of CYL, as well as in the work of invigorating CYL ideological and political work. Every CYL cadre must be able to become the guardian and friend of the youths. He should develop skills and advance despite the difficulties, rather than blaming everyone and everything but himself. He should enhance his vigour to do well in CYL work.

In addition, Comrade Hu Jintao said: When acting in the spirit of the national conference of CYL delegates, comrades of the provincial CYL organs must go down to prefectures and cities, as well as grassroots, and convey the spirit of the conference in a face-to-face manner. They should conduct investigations, listen to the wishes of the youths, and work out new plans. At the meeting, Deputy Secretary Ding Tingmo also made a speech.

SOUTHWEST REGION

LHASA HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE ON SPIRIT OF REGIONAL MEETING

HK190735 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mnadarin 1130 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] On 9 December, the Lhasa City CPC Committee held a work conference on conveying the spirit of the regional CPC Committee enlarged Standing Committee meeting. In connection with the actual conditions of Lhasa, the work conference aimed at eliminating leftist influence, correcting the ideology and line, and creating a new situation in the work.

Zheng Guangju, secretary of Lhasa City CPC Committee, spoke at the work conference on the situation of Lhasa. In his speech he said: Lhasa still has not completely eliminated leftist influence, and has not totally negated the Great Cultural Revolution. Its ideology and line have yet to be corrected. For some people, leftist practices are convenient and suit their taste. In addition, they are pleasing to both the eyes and ears of these people. Therefore, whether or not they are unaware of them, they tend to adopt leftist practices. Consequently, following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they have not acquired a deep understanding concerning the party's line, principles, and policies; and they have not effectively carried out the work. Some comrades still have not switched the focus of their work onto the economy. They have not freed themselves from the traditional concept of putting proletarian politics in command and making all work serve politics. They do not understand the significance of such economic policies as opening up, invigorating the domestic economy, developing commodity economy, focusing on market readjustment, and so on. Whenever we mention the responsibility system, they relate it to the question of whether or not it is larger in size and has a higher degree of public ownership than the cooperatives, or whether or not it is a retrogression. Whenever we talk about commodity production, they relate it to the question of whether or not it conforms to socialism. Whenever we allow some people to attain prosperity first, they are worried that there will be a so-called division of society. Whenever we talk about opening up and invigorating the economy, they are worried that there will be speculation. Whenever we mention the economic structural reform, they [words indistinct] and prefer the existing pattern.

In their practical work, they indulge in a leftist work style. For example, they still practise formalism, implement superficially, exaggerate figures, and tell lies when introducing the responsibility system of doubling the output value and when avoiding the practice of interfering through administrative measures in the rate of selection of livestock.

In view of these problems of Lhasa, Comrade Zheng Guangju urged Lhasa's cadres at various levels to liquidate the pernicious influence of the Great Cultural Revolution in their units or departments. They should clarify and analyze problems one by one. They should further eliminate leftist influence, further correct the ideology and line, get a deep understanding concerning the characteristics of Xizang, implement well the important instructions of the central authorities on Xizang, and create a new situation in building the two civilizations in Lhasa.

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CSO: 4005/356

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG CPC COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE PARTY WORK STYLE

HK070809 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] In order to consolidate and develop the region's achievements in party rectification, to examine efforts in planning the work of bringing a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style and implementing the responsibility system, to sum up and publicize the experience of rectifying the party work style, to do well in building the two civilizations and promoting a smooth progress in the region's reforms and economic construction, the regional CPC committee had decided in the near future to unfold a large-scale examination of the party work style.

This large-scale examination of the party work style is based on the five criteria of examination and acceptance, as stipulated by the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, as well as relevant regulations on examination and acceptance, as stipulated by the regional CPC Committee. It will focus on whether or not leading groups at and above county levels, as well as party members and leading cadres, have committed themselves to serving the party's general tasks and general goals. It will also consider whether the influence of leftist thinking has been eliminated, whether the great Cultural Revolution has been negated, and whether the ideological line has been corrected. It will also examine what progress has been made in correcting the party work style, implementing plans to fundamentally change the party work style for the better, and implementing the responsibility system. In connection with these problems, this examination should educate party members on party spirit, party discipline, and party work style by looking at real conditions, so as to strengthen party spirit and make members voluntarily correct their work style.

At present, the region has formed a group to undertake a large-scale examination of party work style. It is headed by responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee. It consists of five work groups which will go to various localities to conduct their work.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG GROUPS BEGIN INSPECTION OF PARTY STYLE

HK110311 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The regional large-scale party style inspection work groups left Lhasa on the morning of 9 December and respectively going to Xizang Prefecture, Lhasa City, the regional Industry Department, the Commerce Department, and the regional Tourism Corporation to carry out large-scale inspection of party style. The work groups are composed of 42 leading cadres of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee, regional Party Rectification Office, and units at the regional level in prefectures and cities concerned.

The specific method and steps of this large-scale inspection of party style are to implement the spirit of the three meetings of the central authorities and of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee from start to finish and to lay stress on inspection of the departments and bureaus in some prefectures and cities and of leadership groups at the county level in the light of realities. The contents of the inspection include the situation in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies by CPC Committees at all levels; the situation in the unity of leading cadres and in the harmonious relations between the young and elderly cadres and between the Tibetan and Han cadres; the situation in carrying out the plan for improving party style and in implementing the responsibility system; the situation in improving party style over the past year; the situation in conducting education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline for party member cadres; the situation in cracking down on serious crimes in the economic sphere; the situation in carrying out large-scale inspection of financial and economic affairs and taxation as instructed by the State Council; the situation in implementing the policies toward religions and nationalities and in adhering to the ideology that the Han nationality cannot be divorced from the minority nationalities and minority nationalities cannot be divorced from the Han nationality; the situation in the organization and building of the discipline inspection organs and in the allocation of cadres for them as decided by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; and the situation in the work of consolidating and developing the fruits of party rectification during and after party rectification and of curbing unhealthy trends over the past year.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN URGES IMPROVING ORGAN WORK STYLE

HK140223 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] The general offices of the CPC Central Committee and State Council recently issued a circular on solving a number of serious problems that have arisen in work style in the organs. The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and the vice governors of the province have seriously studied and discussed this circular and put forward the following views on implementing it:

1. The party committees, party groups, and leadership groups in the government must seriously study the central circular, enhance understanding, and carry out comparison and examination in connection with reality. They must put forward effective measures in light of the existing problems and convey the circular in entirety to the whole body of work personnel. They must listen to people's views and properly correct malpractices.
2. The party and government organs at all levels must immediately take action to seriously take stock of the six problems pointed out in the central circular. All instances of violation of the central and provincial regulations must be immediately put right without delay. In cases for which there are at present no regulations, it is necessary to report for instructions.
3. Uphold the principle of simultaneously listening to views, correcting mistaken, and establishing systems, and produce practical results in the work of correcting malpractices. On the basis of taking stock, it is necessary to put forward measures for improvement and establish corresponding systems, which should be proclaimed to the masses.
4. The party committees and government at all levels must strengthen leadership and be bold in tackling and managing things, with one level grasping another and responsibilities assigned at each level. Thus all work can be put on a sound basis. The leading cadres must take the lead in transforming work style and truly set an example. At the same time it is necessary to step up regular and meticulous political and ideological work and strive for a marked improvement in the work style of the party and government organs within a short time.

At present the provincial CPC Committee and government, are taking stock of automobiles, the dispatch of personnel on foreign trips, and other problems.

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CSO: 4005/355

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE OPENS 11 DEC

HK130840 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] A provincial conference on educational work which is being held by the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government opened in Kunming today. At this conference, the important speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities and the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the educational structure will be seriously studied, the understanding of leaders at all levels of the key strategic role in economic construction will be further enhanced, the plan for reform and development of the educational work during the Seventh 5-Year Plan in our province will be discussed, and all-round arrangements will be made for mobilizing the forces of all quarters to speed up the development of the educational cause in our province, for improving the quality of the nationalities, and for training more good, talented personnel.

Zhu Zhihui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over today's conference. At the conference, He Zhiqiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, made a report: "Heighten understanding, persist in reform, and give full play to the important role of education in enriching the people and invigorating the border areas."

After looking back on the situation in the development of educational work in our province since liberation, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade He Zhiqiang pointed out: The plan for reform of the educational structure and the development of the educational work in our province during the Seventh 5-Year Plan is to basically popularize primary education and to popularize 9-year compulsory education in the areas whose economy is relatively prosperous and educational foundation is good. To carry out this plan, it is necessary to enhance understanding, to strengthen leadership, and to mobilize all forces in the whole society to do more practical work for education. Furthermore, it is essential to pay attention to doing well in grasping the following several focal points:

1. It is imperative to grasp the building of the force of teachers--a key link. We must build a sufficient and stable force of qualified teachers.
2. It is necessary to vigorously develop vocational and technical education.
3. It is essential to tap potential of institutions of higher learning, to readjust the professional structure, and to train a large number of qualified professional personnel.

4. It is necessary to attach a high degree of importance to education in the nationality areas and to strive to train minority-nationality builders of a younger generation.

At the conference, (Tang Hongning), deputy director of the provincial Education Department, conveyed the spirit of the national conference on educational work.

Attending today's conference were leading comrades from all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties and of the provincial subordinate departments, committees, offices, and bureaus who are in charge of education; the directors of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, city, and county education [words indistinct] invited representatives; and leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial CPPCC Committee.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

HK230935 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The 9-day provincial education work conference concluded in Kunming on the morning of 19 December.

At the conference, the participants earnestly studied the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the education structure and important speeches of central leading comrades, listened to a report given by Comrade He Zhiqiang on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government, and a report by Comrade Chen Liying on relaying the spirit of the national conference of primary and secondary school teachers, visited some vocational technical schools in Kunming City, and discussed plans for reforming the province's education structure and developing education during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Provincial Vice Governor Chen Liying presided over yesterday afternoon's conference. Zhu Zhihui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a summation report.

He said that the conference had scored achievements in three areas:

1. People have further deepened their understanding of the strategic role played by education in economic and social development.
2. People have realized more clearly the guiding thinking and focus in reform of the province's education structure and development of the province's educational cause.
3. People have realized that to develop education, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the defects in education and to adhere to reform.

Zhu Zhihui then pointed out that the guiding principle governing the development of the province's education during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period is: to develop education vigorously according to abilities and local conditions and to pay attention to practical effects.

In his report Zhu Zhihui particularly spoke of the problem of strengthening ideological and political work in schools. He said that further strengthening ideological and political work in schools is a guarantee for developing education and for cultivating more and better talented people.

He pointed out that ideological and political work in schools must be carried out in a lively manner and in various ways to correspond with the characteristics of youngsters. It is necessary to inject ideological and political work in all work and activities of schools.

Attending yesterday's conference were Ma Wendong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Yang Kecheng, (Yang Chunzhou), and (Yang Weijun), vice chairmen of the provincial CPC Committee.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

LEADERS STRESS ELIMINATING LEFTISM AT PARTY SCHOOL CEREMONY

HK220233 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The 78 participants in the first cadre training course and the first Tibetan language course in the regional party school have successfully graduated after respectively completing 2 years and 1 year of regular training. The regional party school held a grand graduation ceremony on 20 December for these graduates who are about to leave for their work posts. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Wu Jinghua and Deputy Secretaries Raidi and Dangzin attended and made important speeches. (Li Weilin), director of the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee and permanent deputy director of the party school, presided at the ceremony.

Dangzin said in his speech: I want to put forward the following hopes to you comrades before you depart:

1. The first thing you must do is to seriously implement the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and think about problems in order to further correct our ideological line. Not long ago, the regional CPC Committee convened an extremely good and successful enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee, which proposed going further in three aspects: in negating the cultural revolution; in eliminating leftist ideological influence; and in correcting the ideological line. The cadres and masses throughout the region have sincerely supported these three measures.

The expressions of leftist ideological influence in Xizang are mainly manifested in six aspects: in religion, united front work, nationality work, implementing policies on intellectuals, negating the Great Cultural Revolution, and in economic construction. After you leave here, you must seriously eliminate leftist influence.

2. After leaving here, you comrades must strengthen your sense of the revolutionary cause and of responsibility and serve the people wholeheartedly.

3. After leaving here, you comrades must take the lead in acting as models in observing party discipline and correcting party style. You must strengthen ideological work and wage struggle against all violations of party discipline. You must do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization.

4. After leaving here, you comrades must take the lead in improving work style, and change leadership work from the previous command style to a service style.

Comrade Wu Jinghua then spoke. He said: First, I extend congratulations to the teachers, staff, and students of the school. Everyone has worked very hard over the past 21 years in running the school in [word indistinct] high, cold place of hardship, and has made contributions in training cadres for the region. In the future we should continually improve the school's conditions and create a good work environment for training cadres.

Second, I hope that on leaving here you comrades will further eliminate the pernicious influence of leftist ideology, totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution, further correct the ideological and political line, and resolutely maintain unity with the CPC Central Committee. You should spontaneously take the lead in clearing away leftist things in your own mind.

Raidi, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and director of the party school, also make an important speech. He put forward specific demands on the elimination of leftism in the school.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

CHENGDU DISTRICT COLLEGE LEADERS REVIEW IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK110203 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Recently, Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Xu Chuan, Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director of the provincial CPC Committee, convened a meeting of leaders of 17 colleges and universities in Chengdu District and responsible cadres of the provincial and city departments concerned. The meeting examined the recent ideological and political work of colleges and universities. At the same time, the meeting proposed requirements for the work from now on.

Feng Yuanwei and Xu Chuan stressed: We must further strengthen the ideological and political work of colleges and universities. In addition to organizing activities marking the 9 December Movement, propagating the present situation, reforms, and spiritual civilization, and conducting education on democracy and the legal system, we should take as the foundation the practice of constantly summing up our experience and systematize the ideological and political work of colleges and universities, so as to make it solid work.

The two leading comrades also pointed out: From now on, various schools should strengthen the building of teams in charge of ideological and political work. They should uphold the principle of guiding and educating them. Therefore, they will make great achievements. The whole staff of teachers should also give full play to their role so as to develop the qualified personnel for the state by teaching and cultivating them.

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CSO: 4005/356

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG CONFERENCE ON POPULARIZING GENERAL LEGAL KNOWLEDGE ENDS

HK180903 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] On 17 December, the regional work conference on the popularization of, and education on the legal system concluded. The conference pointed out: In connection with the requirements of the State Council circular on popularizing general legal knowledge, as well as the spirit of the national work conference on propagating the legal system, the region will base its work on the principle of further improvement in three areas, proposed by the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the regional CPC Committee, will proceed from local conditions, and will strive to popularize general legal knowledge among the people within 5 years.

Gyanincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a summary speech at the conference. He said: This conference is the first large-scale regional CPC Committee and People's Government after the conclusion of the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the regional CPC Committee. This once again reflects that the regional CPC Committee and People's Government attach great importance to the popularization of general legal knowledge and the realization of rule by law. This also reflects the importance of the enlarged meeting.

On summing up the general situation of this conference, he said: The conference has heightened understanding and sought unity of thinking regarding the importance and necessity of popularizing general legal knowledge. Proceeding from the actual conditions of the region, the participants discussed and revised the plans for rudimentary popularization of general legal knowledge among the people.

He said: Popularizing general legal knowledge among the people is a major event in our political life, as well as an important part of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. It is significant in terms of further carrying forward socialist democracy, strengthening the building of the socialist legal system, rule by law, educating the people on laws, helping them consciously observe the law, helping them struggle against crime, realizing a fundamental turn for the better in the general mood of society and social order, and building a united, prosperous, and civilized Xizang.

He urged: First, we should promptly form organizations and strengthen our leadership. By the end of January next year, various prefectures, cities, and counties should establish corresponding leading groups and offices for popularizing general legal knowledge.

Second, various fronts and departments must treat the work of popularizing general legal knowledge as their unshirkable duty. Through division of labor, they should cooperate with each other and carry out propaganda in an organized way.

Third, there are many practical problems when we popularize general legal knowledge. Party committees and governments at various levels must adopt practical measures to deal with them. Based on the principle of focusing on practical results and handling things economically, they should strive to make arrangements for such material conditions as manpower, funds, means of production, and equipment.

Fourth, when popularizing general legal knowledge, we must stress practical results and guard against formalism.

Dangzin, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, also delivered a speech at the conference. He said: In fact, this regional work conference on popularization of, and education on, the legal system is a meeting that educates cadres on general legal knowledge. Cadres at various levels must fully understand the importance of popularization of general legal knowledge. Through varied forms, they should launch, on a large scale, the propaganda about general legal knowledge.

Comrade Dangzin said: Following the conclusion of this conference, the participants should convey and implement well the spirit of the conference. Various departments should coordinate with them, and adopt practical measures so as to make the work fruitful.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG BUDDHIST LEADERS WELCOME RESUMPTION OF PRAYER SERVICE

HK201306 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Excerpts] On 18 December, a reporter interviewed leading comrades of the Xizang branch of Buddhist Association of China on the regional People's Government's decision on the resumption of the grand prayer service in the (Dazhao) temple, Lhasa, from the new year of the living buddha in the lunar calendar used by the Tibetan nationality. He asked them to talk about their impressions and understanding of this decision and about their future plans.

Several leaders of the Xizang branch of the Buddhist Association of China answered the reporter, expressing the excitement in their hearts. They praised the party's policy toward religion. They were determined to rely on the personages of religious circles and the masses who profess religion to do a good job in the grand prayer service which has a long history, under the leadership of the regional CPC Committee and People's Government.

(Dujuecansu Lunzhucaogan), acting president of the Xizang branch of the Buddhist Association of China, said: The decision of the regional People's Government is a great blessing and conforms to the desires of the personages of religious circles and the masses who profess religion. The grand prayer service was held by Tsong Kha-pa, founder of the Yellow Lamaist Sect, to commemorate the birth of Sakyamuni and has a history of over 500 years. In the past, the grand prayer service was held every year. However, the party's policy toward religion was seriously sabotaged during the Great Cultural Revolution. In that period, telling Buddhist beads was not allowed, not to mention holding the grand prayer service. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since the central authorities held a forum on Xizang work in 1980, the party's policy toward religion has been gradually implemented and the religious activities of the personages of religious circles and the masses who profess religions protected by the law and the policy. The regional People's Government has now resumed the grand prayer service which the personages of religious circles and the masses who profess religion have looked forward to for a long time. This shows that the influence of leftist ideology has been further eliminated and the party's policy further implemented. Because of this, on behalf of the personages of religious circles and the masses who profess religion, I thank the CPC Central Committee, and the regional CPC Committee and People's Government.

Living Buddha Shengqin Lyosangjianzan, president of the Xizang branch of the Buddhist Association of China; and female living Buddha Samding Doje Pamo, vice

president of the Xizang branch of the Buddhist Association of China, said: The resumption of the grand prayer service is a great happy event of the personages of our religious circles and the masses who profess religion. Not long ago, Comrade Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee stressed again the importance of the religious work at an enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee. The regional People's Government very quickly decided on the resumption of the grand prayer service. This fully shows that the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee has been quickly implemented in our region. The resumption of the grand prayer service not only expresses the desires of the masses who profess religion but is also beneficial to the stability, unity, and building of a new united, rich, and civilized Xizang.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS MEETING ON SAVING CULTURAL HERITAGE

HK250241 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The first regional conference on saving nationality cultural heritage concluded in Lhasa on 24 December after 7 days in session. The participants seriously studied the important documents of the three CPC Central Committee meetings and the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee.

The meeting held: The reason why the unearthing of the nationality cultural heritage could never be done properly in the past was that the influence of leftist ideology was too deep, and we failed to attach sufficient importance to nationality culture. The participants realized that without totally negating the cultural revolution, thoroughly eliminating leftist ideological influence, and further correcting the ideological line, the work of saving the nationality cultural heritage cannot be smoothly carried out.

The meeting held that after this meeting, regional, prefectural, and city organs for saving the cultural heritage should be set up as quickly as possible. They should be assigned contingents to get a good grasp of this important work, which can demonstrate nationality self-respect.

The meeting decided after discussion to establish a regional leadership group for saving nationality cultural heritage as soon as possible next year. Offices at all levels should be established and put on a sound basis.

The meeting also decided after discussion to officially revive the traditional Tibetan (Xuedun) festival next year. At that time, a number of traditional Tibetan theatrical troupes will be organized to perform Tibetan works in Lhasa. Some Tibetan troupes outside the region will also be invited to do this.

Dangzin, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and [words indistinct], vice chairman of the regional government attended the meeting and spoke. (Hu Jingan), deputy director of the regional Cultural Bureau, delivered the closing speech.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

NEPALESE CONSUL GENERAL GIVES BANQUET FOR KING'S BIRTHDAY

HK311109 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Excerpts] (Pamula Wukeyafu), consul general of the Kingdom of Nepal in Lhasa, gave a banquet on the evening of 28 December to mark the 41st birthday of King Birendra of the Kingdom of Nepal. Attending the banquet by invitation were Lhunzhub Tabkyai, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Tudao Doje, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government; Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, vice chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee; (Lu Jianguang), chief of staff of the Xizang Military District; and responsible persons of the Regional Foreign Affairs Office and departments concerned in Lhasa City.

At the banquet, (Pamula Wukeyafu), consul general of the Kingdom of Nepal in Lhasa, first delivered a speech. He said: This evening, I am giving a banquet to mark the 41st birthday of King Birendra of our country. May I take this opportunity to express my most heartfelt welcome and thanks to the leaders of Xizang Region and all guests present here. The relations between our two countries are of long standing and well established. The relations between our two countries are symbolized by understanding, friendship and cooperative spirit. Therefore, these friendly relations will be further strengthened in years ahead. In particular, over the past few years, the increasing mutual visits between Xizang Region and Nepal have played an extremely important part in further consolidating the traditional friendship between our two countries. I take this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks to the government and people of the PRC for their sincere cooperation with the people of the Kingdom of Nepal in the course of building the latter's motherland.

After that, Tudao Doje, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government, also delivered a speech. He said: Today, it is the 41st birthday of King Birendra, of the Kingdom of Nepal, our friendly neighboring country. On behalf of the Xizang Regional People's Government and the people of all nationalities throughout the region, I wholeheartedly wish the King and Queen of your country good health and long life and extend warm seasonal greetings to the people of your country.

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CSO: 4005/355

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN LAUNCHES PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROPAGANDA

HK311143 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, Sichuan will start planned parenthood propaganda throughout the province between New Year's Day and the Spring Festival in 1986.

Recently, Vice Governor Liu Chunfu stressed that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, Sichuan will face particular urgency in the work of controlling population growth.

Comrade Liu Chunfu said that the contradiction between population and the economy in Sichuan greatly affects China as a whole. Thus, the central authorities have paid special attention to the province's population issue. When inspecting Sichuan, Comrade Hu Yaobang once pointed out sharply that the most prominent problem in Sichuan was that it was too populous. This has further convinced us that all leadership throughout the province must understand with a sober mind, the seriousness of the problem and the urgency of grasping firmly and well planned parenthood work.

Comrade Liu Chunfu said: The 1986 New Year's Day and the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period are just 2 days away.

He urged all cadres and the masses to get a clear understanding about the relationship between planned parenthood and the realization of the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We should take prompt action and strive to achieve the general goals proposed by the provincial CPC Committee. That is, by the end of this century, we should control the province's total population within the level of 120 million, quadruple the gross national product value, and promote people's livelihood to the comparatively well-off level.

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CSO: 4005/355

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

XIZANG PARTY SPIRIT STRESSED--Xizang Regional CPC Committee Secretary Wu Jinghua said at a Shannan Prefectural CPC Committee work report meeting on 23 December: The Shannan Prefectural CPC Committee has conveyed and implemented the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee, paid attention to seeking truth from facts and linking with local reality, further eliminated leftist ideological influence, and negated the Great Cultural Revolution. It has done very well in all these things. I hope all prefectural and city CPC committees will do the same. They should seek truth from facts and avoid doing things in a superficial way. When (Wang Junjie), secretary of the prefectural CPC Committee, reported on the specific expressions of false, big and empty talk in the prefecture, Comrade Wu Jinghua said: The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee stressed seeking truth from facts and Xizang has still not seriously carried out a thorough overhaul in this respect. We have not yet got into line with this fundamental thing. Whatever we are doing, we must stress the truth, and must certainly not suffer again from lies and boasting. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Dec 85 HK] /12232

YUNNAN AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ESTABLISHED--Today, some 10,000 cadres and people in Shuangjiang Lahu-Wa-Bulang-Dai Autonomous County held a gathering to mark the establishment of the autonomous county. (Wei Xuewu), county head of the Wa nationality, spoke at the celebration gathering. (Fan Peilian), representative of the NPC Nationalities Committee and State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Yu Huoli, head of the provincial Congratulatory Group and vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and (Zhou Shengchun), head of the Licang Prefectural Congratulatory Group, deputy secretary of the Lincang Prefectural CPC Committee, and commissioner, spoke in turn at the celebration gathering. Some veteran cadres who had worked in Shuangjiang County before, and overseas Chinese from abroad, attended the gathering. [Summary] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 85 HK] /12232

CSO: 4005/356

NORTH REGION

HEBEI GOVERNOR DISCUSSES PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "In Learning the Documents of the National Party Congress, We Must Understand the Spiritual Essence and Solve Practical Problems"]

[Text] In learning the documents of the National Party Congress, we must understand the spiritual essence and solve practical problems. These were the words of Comrade Zhang Shuguang [1728 2562 0342] in his speech given in Hengshui.

Recently, provincial governor Zhang Shuguang made investigations and studies in Hengshui prefecture. In the morning of 10 October, he gave a speech on the spirit of the party congress to the comrades of areas directly under the prefecture and the responsible persons of the various cities and counties attending the study meeting.

Comrade Zhang Shuguang said: In studying the essence of the party congress, we should truly link with reality, concentrate on understanding the spiritual essence and solving practical problems, and follow dialectical materialist epistemology. He then said: During the "Cultural Revolution," dialectical materialist epistemology suffered a serious disruption. With the failure of our province to launch properly discussions on the criterion of truth and the lack of effort in criticizing metaphysics on top thereof, there are today some comrades who go to extremes and regard issues statically. We must consciously eliminate on-sidedness in understanding. Today, China is in an age of tremendous changes. We must analyze situations and regard reforms with dialectical materialist epistemology and pioneer and progress.

Comrade Zhang Shuguang declared: Seeking truth from facts is the soul of the Marxism-Leninism and the essence of Mao Zedong Thought. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, we have followed the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and advanced on the momentum of success. We must not lose sight for one moment the principle of seeking truth from facts and starting from reality. The diverse views on reform held by some comrades and the lack of consensus in understanding are, in the final analysis, whether one can analyze situations and regard reforms with dialectical materialist epistemology. When we uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and distinguish the main and secondary currents, the understanding of everyone will become united on the spirit of the party congress.

What reality should we link with? First of all, we must link with the reality of our subjective world and determine how it reflects the objective world. Next, we must link the reality of the objective world with that of our own units and our own work. On the main realities of Hengshui prefecture, Comrade Zhang Shuguang discussed three issues: (1) We must earnestly analyze the prefecture's economic developmental situation during the Sixth 5-year Plan. What was accomplished in the 5 years? Did the prefecture basically achieve the basic improvement of its financial state? Did its economy develop in a sustained, steady and harmonious manner? In terms of these questions, we must unify our understanding and clarify them thoroughly. (2) We must form a conception of our work in the Seventh 5-year Plan period. What do we do the first 2 years? The remaining 3 years? In the first 2 years, we must focus on grain production and decide on the way to readjust gradually the planting structure under the premise of continuous increase in total grain output. We must also give attention to the commodity price and vegetable supply issues, rationalize commodity price and carry out its reform. (3) Agriculture is the focus of our development, but water supply is scarce and there is much saline-alkali land. We must study the ways to plant more drought-resistant crops, the comprehensive development and utilization of saline-alkali land, the processing of agricultural sideline and special native products by village and town industries and the development of fruit trees. The various cities and counties must earnestly analyze and study, utilize their own strong points, develop according to the order of importance and guard against tackling everything and striving to be sufficient unto themselves. It is impossible to "undertake all neglected tasks" all at once.

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NORTH REGION

PROMOTION OF YOUNGER CADRES DISCUSSED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "Support the Party Central Committee's Wise Decisions and Make Great Plans"]

[Text] The 4th Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee and the National Party Congress greatly encouraged the people in all circles of the provincial capital. They earnestly studied the bulletin of the Fourth provincial capital. They earnestly studied the bulletin of the Fourth Plenary Session and the documents of the party congress, praised the old comrades for their exemplary conduct in starting from the interests of the party and the people and actively promoting the replacing of the old with the new in central leading organs, and enthusiastically supported the party Central Committee's principles, policies, and various wise decisions.

Studying the Fourth Plenary Session's bulletin, Zhang Xingrang (1728 5281 6245], manager of the Shijiazhuang Integrated Dongfang Plastics Corporation, which had made outstanding achievements in the urban economic reform, felt extremely excited. He declared enthusiastically to the reporter: Replacing the old with the new in central leading organs is a strategic decision and the need of today's reform situation. It is a major issue linked with the development of the party's cause and the progress of the four modernizations. When the old comrades in central leading organs yield to the cadres satisfying the "cadre modernization" requirements, it will bring a greater vitality to the party and the state and ensure the smooth development of the economic reform along a sound path. The party Central Committee's suggestions on the Seventh 5-year Plan constitute a new struggle goal for the people throughout the country and demand that each and every one of our enterprises and party members and cadres earnestly fulfill them. Recently, our enterprise is in the course of formulating a 3-year plan for the years 1986 to 1988 and striving to make greater contributions to the state in perfecting the responsibility system, consolidating the integrated entity and launching technological improvements.

Studying the Fourth Plenary Session bulletin and the documents of the party congress, Wang Enduo [3769 1869 1122], assistant professor of Hebei teachers university, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and deputy director of the provincial association for promoting democracy, recalled the past and compared it with the present, and said with deep feelings: In the course of cooperation between our democratic parties and the CPC in the past, at each and

every historical turning point, the CPC always made momentous decisions in conformity with history and the will of the people. The partial readjustment of the members of central leading organs at the Fourth Plenary Session shows that the CPC is united, forceful, daring, and trustworthy. We extraparty people fully support and endorse the decisions of the Fourth Plenary Session. The life tenure of leading cadres and the replacement of the old with the new always constituted an issue not satisfactorily solved in the history of the international communist movement as well as that of the CPC. Its satisfactory solution by the party's Fourth Plenary Session will produce a far-reaching impact on the international communist cause.

Hearing the Fourth Plenary Session bulletin, Ren Huanghua [0117 7806 2901], the recently retired vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, was extremely excited. He declared: The holding of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee and the National Party Congress will further fulfill the policy of replacing the old with the new among the members of central leading organs. This wise decision reflects and represents the common desire of the old comrades. Dedicating more than half their lifetimes to the cause of the party, our proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation still entertain aspirations, but, due to advanced years, their ability falls short of their desire and they can no longer shoulder heavy tasks. Therefore, promoting the comrades with integrity and ability and in the prime of life and letting them undertake the heavy burdens of the four modernizations program will produce a tremendous impact on building a modern socialist power with Chinese characteristics. As an old comrade, I will earnestly serve as an adviser to the young comrades and make new achievements for the four modernizations cause.

Members of the party committee of Unit 51002 stationed in Shijiazhuang studied and discussed for 2 successive days the bulletin of the Fourth Plenary Session and the documents of the party congress. The 45-year old assistant unit leader Huang Xinsheng [7806 0207 3932] declared: The voluntary withdrawal of more than 130 old comrades of central leading organs demonstrates the greater stability of China's current political situation and constitutes a concrete manifestation of normal innerparty life. Today, our unit is facing the momentous task of streamlining and reorganization, and a large group of comrades will transfer to local civilian work. To perform this task in an earnest manner, we must take the revolutionaries of the older generation as our models, cheerfully obey the arrangements made by the organization and satisfactorily complete the task of reorganization.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL'S XINGHE COUNTY CORRECTS UNHEALTHY TRENDS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by reporters Jiang Gefeng [1203 7245 6912] and Ban Heping [3803 0735 1627]: "Xinghe County Party Committee Consciously Pursues the Interest of the Masses"]

[Text] Hohhot 16 Nov [XINHUA]--Keeping in mind the party principle of serving the people heart and soul, Nei Monggol's Xinghe county party committee, in rectifying the party style, took the lead to combat the unhealthy trends, consciously pursued the interest of the people of all nationalities and made an obvious improvement in party work style. A new phase of better relations of the party with the masses and concerted effort of the cadres and people of all nationalities in construction emerged throughout the county.

Prior to party work style rectification, Xinghe county was known throughout the region as "chaotic and impoverished." The leaders of the previous party committee used power for private gain, promoted undesirables to important posts, hired relatives and friends in violation of policies and set examples in building above-standard residences. Under their influence, unhealthy trends of all kinds became every more rampant, seriously damaging the party's prestige and corrupting the social mood.

In May 1982, the Nei Monggol regional party committee reorganized the Xinghe county party committee and made arrangements for party style rectification throughout the county. Summarizing the lessons of the past, the new county party committee felt that whether a basic improvement of party work style could be achieved hinged on whether the leading group of the county committee could consciously uphold the party's and people's interests and serve as models in combating unhealthy trends. They started by solving the problems encountering the strongest complaints from the masses, earnestly prosecuted 265 housing construction violations, dismissed 49 relatives and friends of cadres hired in violation of policies, recovered 390,000 yuan of public money embezzled or owed by the cadres, discharged a number of cadres promoted by means of connections and, because of their unhealthy tendencies, reorganized the leading groups of 10 sections and bureaus and 18 enterprise and 80 rural party branches. Meanwhile, county party leaders started with themselves and clearly forbade party committee members to usurp state and collective assets, to arrange employment for their children and relatives and friends in violation of

policies, to accept "gifts" of any kind or to claim prerogatives in work and living. For a time last year, when the practice of giving bonuses and "gifts" was widespread in society, some units and individuals brought to the county party leaders bonuses and such "gifts" as rice, peanuts, wool blankets, and handicraft articles, but were all rejected. According to the contract agreement, the higher-level issued a 4,000-yuan bonus to the county leaders, but, feeling that performing the various tasks was the proper responsibility of county leaders and that they should not receive any additional compensation, the county party committee thereupon transferred the money to the kindergartens and libraries.

The county party committee made serving the people heart and soul an important part of party style rectification and tried all means to help the people solve their practical difficulties. As the terrain of the county seat is high and water source scarce, residents had to go to a small stream 1 li away from town to carry drinking water by cart or on shoulders. It was very inconvenient. The county party committee mobilized the various units to install a 16,000-meter water conduit and solved the water supply problem of the residents. In recent years, the county party committee directed the construction of asphalt roads in the county seat and highways in townships and communes, built outpatient clinics in hospitals, nurseries, libraries and television relay stations, erected a group of lodgings for the scientific and technical personnel and townspeople, fostered a number of collective and individual enterprises, found jobs for close to 2,000 unemployed youths, and solved long-standing difficulties in the people's daily lives.

The actions of the county party committee served as models to the broad masses of party members and cadres, and an obvious transformation occurred in the party work style throughout the county. Over 1,000 party members formed "contact households" with over 11,000 peasants families and helped the latter overcome poverty and get rich. The benefit-people groups and farm-aid teams were active throughout the year in urban and rural areas, doing good deeds for the people. Many rural party branches were praised by the peasants as "intimate party branches." Good party members willing to sacrifice their personal interest to solve the people's difficulties and worries emerged incessantly.

With the obvious improvement of party work style, the party's relations with the masses became closer and the prestige of the party organization greatly rose. In the past, when the party work style was poor, the people were dissatisfied, and the county party committee's words produced no effect. Today, the broad masses of cadres and people respond instantly to the party committee's appeal, and the people of all nationalities promote construction with a concerted effort. When the county party committee issued a call for volunteers to build roads, the cadres, workers, and residents of the county seat immediately took action. In 3 months, they put in more than 200,000 man-hours, built 4,400 meters of asphalt roads and saved the state 140,000 yuan in funds.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL PROMOTES REFORM, SOCIALISM IN UNIVERSITIES

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Nei Monggol Leaders Hold Forums in Universities to Promote Reform and Socialism with Chinese Characteristics"]

[Text] In previous days, Nei Monggol autonomous region's party committee secretary Zhou Hui [0719 1920], deputy secretary and regional chairman Bu He [1580 6380] and deputy party secretary and people's congress standing committee chairman Batu Bagen [1572 0956 1572 2704] severally proceeded to the Nei Monggol Teachers University, Nei Monggol University and Nei Monggol Agricultural and Animal Husbandry College for intimate talks with their teacher and student representatives. Regional party standing committee members Wu En [3527 1869], Xu Lingren [6079 0109 1175], and Zhou Rongchang [0719 2837 2490] also participated. In terms of the current situation, economic reform and school construction, the leading comrades carefully listened to the views of the teachers and students, held intimate conversations with them, exchanged thoughts, stimulated confidence, and urged the broad masses of teachers and students to strengthen their sense of mission in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In the afternoon of 26 October, Comrade Zhou Hui held a forum in the Nei Monggol Teachers University. When Han Fenyong [7281 1164 0516], a student of the Chinese language department, made a statement, Comrade Zhou Hui asked him how many members were there in his family, how much land they farmed and what they planted. Standing before Han Fenyong and listening to his answers, Comrade Zhou Hui used his fingers to make computations: This year, the family received almost 800 yuan from its beet crop and harvested over 3,000 jin of wheat; the family consisted of five members, including one college student. When Comrade Zhou Hui asked the rural students how many were there of this level, the answer was that all were generally about the same. He commented incisively: It has not been easy to reach this level! The atmosphere of the forum immediately became animated. All those present understood the implication: Without the line, principle, and policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, there would have been no rural economic reform, and even such modest level would not have been imaginable.

Comrade Zhou Hui constantly left his own seat to sit next to or stand in front of the speakers and listened attentively. When the conversations became

joyful and animated, he laughed and applauded along with everyone else. His deportment was infectious, and the atmosphere of the forum rapidly grew enthusiastic, with everyone vying with one another to make statements.

Comrade Zhou Hui discussed with everyone such subjects as student meals, curriculum, assignment after graduation and school construction. When a student said that he saved money to buy books, Comrade Zhou Hui said warmly: You must give attention to your health and make sure of the calories (thermal units)! He also exhorted the school leaders to solve the problem of students eating cold meals because of late classes. In regard to the problem of school construction reported by the teachers and students, he said: Education is the basic way to build the country. In line with the condition of economic development, we should strive to increase the educational allocation. We must create the necessary conditions for the student's living and studying. I hope that, after several years of endeavor, the colleges in our region can reach the national median level.

In terms of the current economic reform, Comrade Zhou Hui said: Our reform is unprecedented. It has a far-reaching significance. Reform means following the basic principles of Marxism, integrating them with China's practical conditions, promoting the socialist modernization program, developing the social productive force and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. He declared: Reform is a gigantic project of systems engineering, and requires the vigorous effort of the people of all nationalities throughout the nation.

Comrade Zhou Hui analyzed price readjustment. He declared: Price readjustment is an important part of reform. The "rigid commodity price" followed by us for many years is unfavorable to the development of production. Now we must steadily make it flexible. The issue is very complex. We must progress steadily in readjusting commodity prices, but, regardless of rise or fall, the general principle is to guarantee the present level of the actual urban and rural living standard and to improve, with the development of production, the people's material and cultural lives step by step. He told everyone: From the east to the west in our region, price fluctuation is not excessive.

Comrade Zhou Hui was full of confidence and determination in regard to the improvement of party work style and the situation. He said: Compared with the period of the 10-year turmoil, our party work style has greatly improved. In the final analysis, it is because the party's correct line enjoys the people's support and confidence. However, we must exert a great effort to achieve a basic improvement of party work style. As a whole, the situation throughout the country is good, and the region's development is keeping pace with the nation.

Comrade Zhou Hui told the participants that, while learning their specialties, they must study basic Marxist principles, be a new generation with ideals, morals, culture, and discipline, have a sense of mission in building socialism with Chinese characteristics and make the proper contributions!

At the forum in Nei Monggol University in the morning of 29 October, Comrade Bu He and others said to the teacher and student representatives: We come

here today to exchange views with you all. What are your thoughts, hopes, requests, and plans? Perhaps we will not be able to give you all the answers at present, but we will refer to them when considering our work in the future. The teachers and students eagerly raised their hands to make statements. Comrade Bu He earnestly listened and held informal conversations with them. He inquired about the students' family income, the courses they took, the monthly charge for meals, and so forth, and gave a report on the region's grain output in recent years, the slaughter and commodity rates of livestock, the total industrial output value and the increase in the average annual income of peasants, herdsmen, and workers. The teachers and students took notes of the encouraging figures. By careful computations, Comrade Bu He showed that the rise of the price index in recent years was lower than the increase of the people's average income. He said: China's situation is becoming better and better, which is publicly recognized inside and outside the country. Our region's situation is also becoming better and better, with political stability and a sustained, steady, and harmonious economic development. This excellent situation has not come easily.

In terms of the problems in reform, Comrade Bu He felt that it was mainly due to inexperience. He said: Such a gigantic change is unprecedented in our history. When we progress in the midst of groping, it is inevitable for this or that kind of problems to emerge. However, we must think of them in terms of not pursuing reform. If we do not reform, there will be more problems. In regard to certain maladjustments, such as the excessive scale of capital construction and the excessive investment in fixed assets, Comrade Bu He said: The central government has decided to solve earnestly these problems during the Seventh 5-year Plan. He suggested that the school organize more activities in situation reports and social surveys.

Comrade Batu Bagen held a forum in the morning of 29 October with the leaders of the Nei Monggol Agricultural and Animal Husbandry College and the responsible comrades of the various departments, and intensively discussed such subjects as the school's teaching substance, methods, curriculums, and building of the teaching ranks. Some comrades reported that the students demanded acceleration of the teaching reform. Nodding his head, Comrade Batu Bagen said: It indicates, on the one hand, that educational reform is a major matter linked with the students' intimate interest and, on the other, their support of the party Central Committee's decision to introduce reform and their desire for improvement. He said: The central government demands the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is impossible to achieve this goal without reform. He then said: While we must earnestly promote educational reform, we must also take one step at a time and continuously summarize experiences.

Batu Bagen was very interested in the secondary classroom activities launched by the school. He felt that speech making enabled the students to educate themselves and suggested that they summarize and spread the experience. He urged that, while strengthening the building of the party and league organizations, they reinforce the work of the student union and develop the key and exemplary role of student cadres. He hoped that the school would

properly perform the work of the youth league and student union, strengthen education if the situation earnestly organize the study of the documents of the recent National Party Congress, and unify the ideological understanding of the teachers, students, and workers on the spirit of the congress.

Many teachers and students attending the forum with regional leaders commented to the reporters: It is excellent for regional leaders to talk in person with us. The leaders can directly hear our views, and we can directly receive an education, exchange thoughts, improve understanding, and enhance our confidence in the future. We hope that there will be more forums of this type in coming days.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU LEADER URGES REVIEW OF PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK080309 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The party rectification leadership group of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee held a gathering this morning to mobilize a review of the results of party rectification in the provincial organs. Liu Bing, Deputy Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and deputy head of the leadership group, gave opinions on this review. He said: The review should focus on straightening out party style and solve the following problems:

1. Resolutely curb the malpractice of abuse of power among leadership organs and cadres. Improper income, gifts, fees, and housing obtained by leading cadres by abusing their powers must be returned in accordance with the regulations.
2. Resolutely curb the malpractices of rushing to purchase imported autos and of indulging in extravagance and waste, giving banquets and presenting gifts.
3. Resolutely correct the gravely bureaucratic work style among the leadership organs and cadres.
4. Correct the trends of setting low standards and being over-lenient in carrying out organizational measures and reregistering party members. During the review, corrections should be made in cases of party members who do not meet the criteria and should not be reregistered or whose reregistration should be postponed, even if they have already been reregistered. We certainly cannot abandon our principles and indulge and appease such people.
5. Get a good grasp of handling problems left over from party rectification and further consolidate and develop the fruits of rectification. Each unit should seriously check to see whether new unhealthy trends and violations of discipline have emerged since the completion of party rectification, and on whether the masses have been satisfied with the way these things have [been] handled. They must check to see how the party's organizational life is proceeding. All existing problems in these respects must be solved properly. We must certainly not do this in a perfunctory and superficial way.

Liu Bing stressed: During the review, we must focus on investigating and dealing with major and important cases. The review should be done in conjunction with the yearend check on party work style and work summation.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 5 DEC

HK070815 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Sixth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress ceremoniously opened in the Urumqi People's Hall this afternoon. Today's session was attended by 517 delegates of all nationalities. The executive [zhixing] chairmen of today's session were Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, Saifulayefu, Yang Yiqing, Caodanofu, Ren Gebai, Abulizi Muhemaiti, Mayinu'er, Yu Zhanlin, Maihesude Tieyibofu, and Husaiyin Siyabayefu.

At 1600 sharp, Wang Enmao, executive chairman of the session, announced the beginning of the fourth session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress. All those present stood up and the national anthem was played. After that, Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, conveyed to the delegates of all nationalities the spirit of the national conference of party delegates and the sixth plenary meeting of the Third Regional CPC Committee. He said: we must seriously study and implement the spirit of the meetings of the central authorities and the region. Under the leadership of the regional CPC Committee, we must unite, struggle hard, do our work well, and constantly win new victories.

Attending today's session as nonvoting delegates were some sixth NPC delegates, some component members of the regional people's government, and committee members attending the fourth meeting of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee.

This afternoon, the fourth session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress held a preparatory meeting and the first meeting of the Presidium. At the preparatory meeting, the agenda of this session, the namelist of the Presidium and the secretary general, and the namelist of the chairman and vice chairmen of the Motions Examination Committee were adopted. At the first meeting of the Presidium, 14 standing [changwu] chairmen were elected, the namelist of the subgroups of the executive chairmen of the fourth session of the Sixth People's Congress was adopted, and the number of deputy secretary generals of the session and of the personnel attending the session as nonvoting delegates was determined. The agenda of the session and the closing day for the delegates to propose motions were also adopted.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU MEETING LOOKS AT PROBLEMS IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK150311 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] From 11 to 14 December, the office of the provincial CPC Committee's party rectification leadership group convened a report meeting on second-stage party rectification. The meeting was held at a time when most of the second group of units involved in the second stage are about to switch to organizational measures and the reregistration of party members.

At the meeting, comrades responsible for party rectification in each prefecture and city and in the provincial economics and planning, agriculture and forestry, and propaganda and education systems reported on and exchanged information in party rectification. They held that although some positive results have been produced in Gansu's party rectification, there are still three problems existing. One is that progress in investigating and dealing with major and important cases is slow. The second group of second-stage units have placed 259 cases on file for prosecution, but only 104 had been thoroughly investigated and dealt with by the end of November. Another problem is that there is lack of strict discipline, standards are not set high, and too much leniency is shown in organizational measures and party member reregistration. As a result some people who should have been expelled from the party have not been. Hence there has emerged an abnormal situation in which fewer and fewer people are being expelled from the party. The third problem is that in party rectification in units under dual control, certain professional management departments and local party committees pass the buck to each other, with neither getting a good grasp of rectification. As a result certain important problems cannot be solved.

The meeting focused on studying the question of governing the party strictly. The meeting held: In governing the party strictly, it is essential to be strict in correcting party style. We must grasp thorough investigation and action on cases and correction of malpractices as the outstanding tasks in party rectification. Major and important cases, especially serious cases of abuse of power and bureaucratism that occurred among leadership organs and cadres at and above county-level, must be grasped as key points and dealt with in a thoroughgoing way.

The meeting particularly stressed that it is essential to guard the past well and resolutely prevent and correct excessive leniency in organizational measures

and party member reregistration. The meeting demanded that professional departments and local party committees closely cooperate with each other in grasping party rectification in units under their dual control. It demanded that the leading cadres at all levels start with themselves in translating strict governing of the party into action.

Wang Yimu, a member of the Northwest Inspection Group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting.

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NORTHWEST REGION

STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST NUCLEAR TESTS IN XINJIANG

HK020508 Hong Kong AFP in English 0458 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jan (AFP)--As many as 3,000 students from six universities marched in the Xinjiang capital of Urumqi in another protest against nuclear weapons tests in their northwestern region, university sources said today.

No arrests were reported as the protesters, all members of the region's Uygur ethnic minority group, marched through the city streets for several hours on December 19, the Xinjiang University sources added.

They said between 2,000 and 3,000 students took part in the demonstration staged a week after the first anti-nuclear protest was held in Urumqi. Students sources in Beijing said 4,000 to 10,000 people took part in that protest.

On December 22, some 400 students from the region demonstrated in front of the Communist Party headquarters near Tiananmen Square. About 100 others staged a similar protest last Thursday in Shanghai.

The Beijing demonstrators presented seven demands, including termination of nuclear tests, greater political and economic autonomy and an end to the use of Xinjiang labor camps to house common Chinese criminals.

All were rejected by the authorities. The government reaffirmed that the nuclear program was necessary for China's security and said that it had made only 22 tests since exploding its first atomic bomb in 1954.

Beijing has also claimed to follow a "generous" policy towards the country's ethnic minorities. For them it has relaxed its tough birth-control policies, allowing minority couples to have three or even four children as opposed to the limit of two imposed on other parents.

The autonomous region of Xinjiang is home to 13 million people, nearly half of them Moslems. Its mix of mostly Turkish-Moslem ethnic minorities and the Han who constitute the majority in China has long been a source of tension.

Many of Xinjiang's Moslems look on Beijing as something of a colonial ruler and are unhappy with what they say is Han domination of key administrative posts.

They also complain that the army stationed in the strategic region bordering the Soviet Union controls a large chunk of the local produce--more than one-third, according to some foreign experts.

But their grievances have so far been purely political as Beijing has shown greater religious tolerance, especially since the end of the cultural revolution in 1976. China has more than 20 million Moslems overall.

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REFORM OF MINORITY NATIONALITY EDUCATION DISCUSSED

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[Article by Huang Jiaqing [7806 1367 1987]: "A Simple Discussion of Reform of Minority Nationality Education"]

[Text] Xinjiang is a multinational region, with 60.3 percent of its population belonging to minority nationalities. Its socialist modernization must go on to accomplish the glorious but arduous task of increasing China's gross output value 4.5 times by the end of the century. Moreover, in order to lay a firm foundation for development and construction, Xinjiang must basically rely on the people of all its nationalities, and on the people of its minority nationalities in particular, to work with a will to make the country strong, as well as to be self-reliant. To achieve all this, Xinjiang cannot solely rely on hard work. Even more important is to raise the scientific and educational levels of the people of all its nationalities and especially of the people of its minority nationalities and to bring their intelligence, ability and wisdom into play. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: "Modernization of science and technology is the key to the four modernizations." He has also said: "Education is the foundation for the training of scientific and technical personnel." This explains that we must develop education in order to make the people of all nationalities master science and technology. Unfortunately, the many corrupt practices in our current educational system severely hinder the development of education. We must therefore follow the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational System" and reform that system without delay. Our reform should make reform of the system of minority nationality education a prominent focal point. The reason for this is self-evident. In an autonomous nationality area, it will basically be impossible to fully and effectively exercise the autonomy granted by the Constitution and the "Law of Autonomy for Nationality Areas" and to carry out socialist modernization if the people of the minority nationalities that make up the majority of that area's population cannot raise their educational and scientific levels fairly quickly.

Minority Nationality Education and Its Problems

Since the establishment of the new China, and especially since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, the party's concern and the guidance of its

nationalities policy have achieved progress in Xinjiang's minority nationality education that may be summed up as follows: advances by leaps and bounds and splendid results. But because it is not the purpose of this article to discuss results achieved in nationality education, there is no need to cite many figures. Those cited here suffice to give us a rough picture of past progress. In the 1983-84 academic year, Xinjiang had more than 1.01 million minority nationality students in elementary school, more than 270,000 in secondary school and more than 9,300 in college; minority nationalities account for 52.2 percent, 31.24 percent and 57.1 percent of all students in those categories. Compared with the pre-liberation year of 1949, the initial numbers represent increases of several times, several tens of times and up to a hundred times. Each of the 12 minority nationalities that have lived in Xinjiang for generations has its own groups of undergraduate students, graduate students and specialized technical personnel. Particularly pleasing is that since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee (thanks to the Central Committee's and State Council's profound concern and vigorous help), 384 boarding schools have been established, giving Xinjiang a new way to gradually resolve the difficulty of getting herders' children to school. At the same time, nationality secondary and elementary schools have basically solved the problem of providing teaching materials, languages and literatures specifically suited to individual nationalities and, moreover, have tentatively satisfied the requirement that there be the necessary materials for each student before school begins. This signifies the fundamental transformation of the extreme backwardness of nationality education before liberation, when many areas and nationalities had no secondary schools and extremely few elementary schools and depended solely on foreign imports for teaching materials, when religious schools flourished and when more than 90 percent of the minority nationality population was illiterate.

Although nationality education has made great progress, it had a low starting point and also suffered from erroneous "leftist" influence, especially from the destruction wreaked by the Cultural Revolution. Hence the current state of nationality education is in obvious contradiction with the requirements for socialist progress. This contradiction is primarily manifest in the following four areas:

1. Elementary schools in pastoral areas have low rates of dissemination, consolidation and qualification that do not meet the requirements for the modernization of animal husbandry.

Xinjiang is 1 of China's 4 major pastoral areas, with 21 counties engaging only in animal husbandry and 45 other counties that are either semi-pastoral and semi-agricultural or mainly agricultural and also somewhat pastoral. More than a million people are engaged in animal husbandry. The pastoral economy holds the balance in Xinjiang's economy as a whole. Pastoral production is characterized by a quest for water and grass and by nomadic grazing and has created a pastoral population that moves around with its herds throughout the year, a mobile population scattered far and wide for which the establishment of schools is quite difficult. In order to find a way to establish schools particularly suited to pastoral areas, many mobile schools and touring schools have been set up in succession during the past 30-odd years. In recent years,

boarding schools have opened, which allow parents to keep moving and their children to settle down. For a number of reasons, however--restrictions set by the special nature of pastoral production, the low quality of education and the influence of living habits and a certain mentality--the problem of the "three lows" still besets nationality elementary education in pastoral areas.

As for school attendance by school-age children, the general situation in nationality elementary education in Xinjiang is as follows: cities have better attendance than rural areas, which in turn have better attendance than pastoral areas. An examination of local situations sheds even brighter light on this problem. Altay County is an advanced county in terms of educational work. Last year's educational survey shows that it had an average attendance rate of 76 percent but one of only 55.7 percent in pastoral areas. Toli County in Tacheng Prefecture had an average attendance rate of 83.4 percent but one of only 37 percent for certain animal husbandry production teams. The number of students who persevere in their studies is not ideal. This situation prevails not only in mobile and touring schools but in boarding schools as well. In Emin County, for example, the attendance rate was 69 percent in pastoral areas, but the consolidation rate was below 40 percent. The attendance rate for the Old Sidahezi Pasture in Shawan County was only 43 percent, while the consolidation rate was less than 30 percent. According to an investigation by the Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Sanitation Office of the autonomous region's People's University in 1984, the Kangbutiebao Commune Boarding School in Altay County enrolled 60 students in 1982. Only 15 were still in school in 1983 and at the time of the investigation in 1984, only 6 were left. Hence the consolidation rate was a mere 10 percent. Since the beginning of the responsibility system in the pastoral areas, some herders have paid too much attention to their immediate interests, and so the mobility of students has increased. Because mobile and touring schools are affected by wind, snow and rain and because their students or teachers often make long journeys on horseback to school and with the school, they often arrive late and leave early. Instruction time, therefore, is much less than required by law. This has seriously affected instructional quality, and so the qualification rate of graduates is low. In Emin County, for example, the results of a 1983 test of elementary school graduates showed that nationality students passed at a rate of only 5.1 percent. In Toli County's pastoral areas, only three percent of elementary school graduates passed. Elementary schools in other pastoral areas were hardly any better.

2. Instructional quality at nationality secondary and elementary schools is inferior, so that schools at the next highest level are hard put to enroll many qualified students therefrom. This has affected the training of talent needed for the four modernizations and has created large numbers of unemployed youngsters.

Xinjiang's nationality secondary and elementary education is not meeting the requirements for socialist modernization in either quantity or quality, but the latter presents the greater problem. This is glaringly manifested in the low qualification rates of elementary and secondary school graduates. Among elementary school graduates in Tacheng Prefecture in 1983, for example, the passing rate for nationality students was less than 10 percent. In the same

year, 37.2 percent of the nationality graduates of Xinjiang's elementary schools were promoted to lower middle school, but the percentage of truly qualified graduates was smaller. Instructional quality at nationality schools is low, as is evident in the results of the college entrance examination. On the 1977 examination, about 90 percent of nationality candidates scored an average of less than 30 in each category. Answering questions from the nationwide examination in 1978, 77.5 percent of Kashi Prefecture's nationality candidates in science scored 0 in mathematics; the candidates' best mark was 27, attained only by 1 person. In 1979, 88 percent of the candidates in science from Kashi Prefecture who answered questions just for Xinjiang's minority nationalities scored 19 or less in mathematics. On the 1984 examination, some nationality students took the tests in politics and mathematics (whose questions came from the nationwide examination) in their native languages. The Mongol candidates in science from Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture accounted for 70 percent of all Mongol candidates who scored from 0 to 9 in mathematics; the highest mark by a Mongol from Bayingolin was 29. The highest mark by a nationality candidate in science from Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture was 19, while nationality candidates from that prefecture made up 93 percent of the nationality candidates who scored from 0 to 9. The middle schools are generally like this, and key middle schools do not do much better. For example, on the same examination in 1984, 82 candidates in science from a key middle school for a certain nationality in Urumqi City scored an average of 3.2 in mathematics; their highest mark was 20, while 29 of them scored 0.

What problem does this situation illustrate? Is it that nationality students have little talent? Of course not. In 1984, other nationality students took the college entrance examination in Chinese, and a number of them achieved extremely gratifying results. The Uygur candidate Yalikun [3660 0500 0981] scored 69 in mathematics for science students and had a total score of 486.2. The Kazak candidate Asihaer [7093 2448 0761 1422] scored 50 in mathematics for science students and had a total score of 484.9. The Kazak candidate Jianaer [0502 1226 1422] scored 86 in mathematics, placed 1st in liberal arts and had a total score of 424.7. The Mongol candidate Malong [7456 7893] scored 48 in mathematics for science students and had a total score of 379.2. The Kirgiz candidate Jianongken [6328 6593 5146] scored 42 in mathematics for liberal arts students and had a total score of 327.7. They were respectively admitted to these key institutions: Fudan University, Qinghua University, Beijing College of Foreign Trade, Tongji University and Chinese People's University. There were students like them before the Cultural Revolution too. On the college entrance examination of 1962, some Han candidates in science from key middle schools had the following average scores: 49.9 in language and literature, 68.9 in mathematics, 65.7 in physics and 73.9 in chemistry. The analogous figures for some nationality candidates in science from key middle schools were 72.6, 58.6, 45.9 and 51. This indicates that students from all nationalities have their strong points and, moreover, that they are close to each other. These vivid facts amply illustrate that nationality students are just as intelligent and industrious as Han students and that they are fully capable of handling any course well and of mastering cultural and scientific knowledge. The fault for the poor results discussed above lies not with the students but with their instruction.

3. Vocational and technical education for minority nationalities is developing slowly. It does not meet society's extensive demand for educated and specialized workers, nor does it meet the needs of the broad masses of lower and upper middle school graduates who cannot be promoted to the next highest school but should get vocational and technical education.

Vocational and technical education for Xinjiang's minority nationalities got off to a late start: not until 1983 was there an agricultural vocational upper middle school enrolling students. In 1985, the autonomous region's vocational and technical schools for nationalities enrolled 646 graduates of nationality lower middle schools, but this year's graduates of the latter schools who could not be promoted to upper middle school exceeded 25,000. Although Xinjiang's vocational and technical schools with both nationality and Han students have enrolled some graduates of nationality secondary schools in recent years, the overwhelming majority of nationality secondary school students lack the oral and writing skills to be enrolled. Although there are many reasons for the late start and slow development of vocational education for the nationalities, the following should be pointed out as major ones: students, household head and society itself look down on vocational and technical education; the educational system is single-tracked; there are abuses in the labor personnel system.

4. Institutions of higher learning have an astonishing lack of teaching materials written in the nationalities' languages, which seriously hinders improvement in the quality of higher education for Xinjiang's nationalities and which fails to meet the requirements for socialist modernization.

It should be said that since liberation, the autonomous region's education departments have achieved fine results in solving the problem of the lack of teaching materials written in the nationalities' languages. They have resolutely developed materials in Uygur, Kazak, Mongol, Xibe and Kirgiz and have basically solved the problem of secondary and elementary teaching materials in nationality languages. Nevertheless, given inadequate translating capability and the inability of organizational work to catch up, there is slow progress in the development of teaching materials in nationality languages for schools of higher learning. Hence the astonishing lack of such materials. In 1984, Xinjiang's colleges and universities had more than 9,300 minority nationality students, who constituted 57.1 percent of the total student population. These students needed 762 kinds of teaching materials in their own languages for their own specialties, but only a small number was actually translated and published. This made it difficult for these students to learn and seriously affected both improvement in the quality of instruction and development of higher education. The professional level of the graduates did not completely meet the requirements of socialist modernization.

Nationality Education Must Reform

We have already discussed some of the chief problems with nationality education in Xinjiang. These problems amply illustrate that nationality education must reform, or else it will be a bungled major issue. At the same time, we happily see that the conditions for such reform are already ripe.

Primary among those conditions are the following: first, the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational System" has already been promulgated. This programmatic document has clarified the general policy of reform and advanced the goals, focal points, requirements, methods and steps of reform. This not only clarifies our guiding ideology but also gives us a program to follow. Second, the Central Committee, the State Council and the party and government in Xinjiang have always been interested in our autonomous region's nationality education. They are the formulators, initiators and promoters of this educational reform. In our reform of Xinjiang's nationality education, we must get even more concern, leadership and guidance from the central and autonomous region governments. Third, in our 30-odd-year history of nationality education, we have accumulated plenty of experience and learned plenty of lessons, from which we have understood advantages and disadvantages, sweetness and bitterness. Hence we now have a practical basis for reforming nationality education. Fourth, the whole of society and the broad masses of both educational workers and students all strongly desire and demand reform of nationality education. All this has provided both extremely favorable conditions for such reform and the necessary guarantees for its proper implementation.

How should we reform nationality education? We believe that we must earnestly implement the "Resolution" in the light of Xinjiang's regional and ethnic realities. Specifically, we should start with the following:

1. Let us earnestly study, publicize and implement the "Resolution" and raise all of society's consciousness of both the importance of educational work and the urgency of reforming education and the educational system.

In his report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang listed educational work as 1 of the 5 important strategic measures in the realization of the party's strategic goal for the 20 years from 1981 to the end of the century. Also, the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational System" points out: "From now on, talent will be crucial to our success or failure. To solve the talent problem, we must make great progress in education on the basis of economic development." We have linked progress in education to the success or failure of socialist modernization. This requires a transformation of our entire society's understanding. The traditional despisement of education must be transformed into a recognition of education as a strategic measure and into an emphasis on education that resembles our emphasis on the economy. Only in this way can nationality education make great uninterrupted progress; only in this way can reform of nationality education and of the educational system get the interest and support of society as a whole.

In this respect, some of Xinjiang's prefectures, of which Kashi is a good example, have become models. At present, 11 of its 12 counties and cities have achieved universal elementary education, and their enrollment and consolidation rates for school-age children are 95 percent. In Yopurga County, the enrollment and consolidation rates for school-age children are 98 percent, while the rate for the elimination of illiteracy in the 12-to-40 age group exceeds 96 percent. The county has been certified by the People's

Autonomous Region Government as Xinjiang's best county at universalizing elementary education and eliminating illiteracy. Yopurga is one of Xinjiang's poor counties, but it nevertheless jumped to the top in those two areas. The basic reason for this accomplishment is that party and government leaders from the county level down to the township level, as well as the broad masses of the people, esteem education and realize that through the development of education they will train talent, harness desert and saline land and go from poverty to wealth. In the years 1982 and 1983, they invested 1.45 million yuan, improved existing facilities, built new ones and developed basic education. In the entire county, schools receive the most investment, have the best buildings and enjoy solicitude from everybody. Investment in schools, therefore, accounts for more than 50 percent of the county's local financial allocation and the funds raised by communes, brigades and others. In Xinjiang, however, not all prefectures, counties, units and persons are like Kashi prefecture and Yopurga County. Some localities and units transfer key teachers to other jobs, curse and humiliate teachers, divert educational outlays and forcibly seize school buildings and playgrounds. This illustrates that the transformation of ideas about education is still far from complete and that plenty of extensive, thorough and meticulous ideological work is still necessary. Hence we must earnestly study, publicize and implement the "Resolution" and raise all of society's consciousness of both the importance of educational work and the urgency of reforming education and the educational system.

2. Let us propose and formulate educational laws and regulations, and let us use legal means to guarantee the implementation of the party's line and general and specific policies on education. Thus we will ensure smooth progress for reform of education and the educational system.

Ideological education is one of our party's finest traditions. The party, moreover, has always insisted on putting ideological education ahead of all other work, on doing it thoroughly and on carrying it through to the end. Without a doubt, we have to uphold and carry forward this excellent tradition in our reform of nationality education and the educational system. On the other hand, our experience in establishing and perfecting a socialist legal system since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee tells us that while strengthening ideological and political work, we must also have the necessary legislation to bind that work to law in a complementary fashion in order to ensure smooth progress for every task. Therefore, reform of the educational system and the development of education should also have appropriate laws and standards.

For this reason, we propose the establishment of a legislative body to formulate educational laws and regulations. These laws and regulations should be in the following spirit. Every school at every level should train idealistic, moral, cultured and disciplined persons of talent who ardently love the socialist fatherland and the cause of socialism. The youngsters of every nationality have to get nine years of compulsory education; state organ organs, society and families have to provide guarantees that they get that education and, moreover, have to hand the responsibility for basic education to localities as well as delegate administrative control over education. The

teachers and students of every nationality should have these rights: to use their own spoken and written languages in class, to turn out (under the state's general educational policy and with the state's planned guidance and permission) teaching materials specifically suited to certain regions and nationalities and, at the same time, to offer courses in Chinese in the higher elementary grades or in secondary school in order to popularize the common spoken Chinese. There should be a stipend system in nationality education, which should gradually change into a bonus system as the income of the people of every nationality rises. The investment of local funds in education should be encouraged, and there should be appropriate proportional regulations for such investment. Villages, small towns, communes, brigades, collectives and individuals should be encouraged to raise funds for and give money to schools, and they should get legal protection. No unit, collective or individual should be allowed to seize or damage school property and facilities, to humiliate or curse teachers, to disrupt classroom instruction or to interfere with or sabotage school work. No religion should be allowed to intervene in school work, nor should any student be allowed to recite scriptures or be a monk in school. We believe that in this way--with the guidance of the party's line and general and specific policies on education, with the guidance of the "Resolution," with the care and support of party and government from the central down to the local level, with frequent ideological and political work and with legal guarantees--the reform of nationality education and the educational system will certainly be able to proceed smoothly, bringing with it great progress for nationality education.

3. Let us reform the system of nationality education, eliminate the bad practices from the current system, promote the great development of nationality education and meet the needs of socialist modernization.

Reform of the educational system is the key to ensuring progress in education. We must resolutely carry it out because it is a strategic decision by the Central Committee. In our reform of the system of nationality education, we should make an effort in the following areas in order to reform the system well.

First, we must resolutely and gradually establish nine years of compulsory education. Nine-year compulsory education is one of the foundations for reform of China's educational system and naturally is also one of the foundations for reform of Xinjiang's educational system. We believe that the establishment of nine years of compulsory education for nationalities should be based on the characteristics of the nationality students and their written languages and that the nine (six plus three) years of instruction in Chinese should thus change to nine (five plus four) years. The latter combination means five years of elementary school plus four years of lower middle school, the same total as schools using Chinese as the language of instruction, but not the same breakdown between elementary and secondary. This presents some problems. One is that acquisition of literacy in the alphabetic nationality languages is easier and less time-consuming than in Chinese. Another is that according to every kind of test at every level, nationality students do better in liberal arts and worse in mathematics, physics and chemistry. If the breakdown changes to five years of elementary school plus four years of

lower middle school with additional class time in mathematics, physics and chemistry in the last four years, it will help give full play to nationality students' strong points and help strengthen instruction in mathematics, physics and chemistry, as well as improve instructional quality in general. If there is insufficient time or money for instruction in mathematics during the first five years, we can issue a common rule transferring part of the elementary mathematics instruction to the last four years. We believe that this kind of system is more beneficial to nationality students than is the system of six plus three years.

Second, we must reform the administrative system of basic education for nationalities; we must also reform both the types of schools and their administrative methods in pastoral areas. We should delegate administrative control and make each level responsible for itself. Under the guidance of the state's broad policy and plan, Xinjiang's leading education departments should formulate educational policies, systems and plans suited to our autonomous region, strengthen guidance of educational work and administration and delegate authority to prefectures (including autonomous ones), counties and townships so that they can administer their own schools; schools should gradually institute a responsibility system for their principals, giving them authority over their schools. This would help change the present situation of stifling overcentralization and confusion about duties, responsibilities and authorities. It would also help mobilize the enthusiasm of localities at all levels and of principals for running their schools.

In pastoral areas we should insist on boarding schools, a good kind of school. For a long time such areas have had mobile schools, touring schools and "do-it-all" schools. They used to play a positive role in developing basic education in pastoral areas, but because of the frequent migration, the time spent running about and touring and the mutual disruption resulting from students of such varied backgrounds being together, such schools are hard put to improve instructional quality and spread elementary education. Indeed, they no longer meet current needs. As we see it now, boarding schools are a good kind of school for developing education in pastoral areas. We should insist on their use and gradual extension and expansion. As for the current problem of administration, we must first run students' lives well, putting both their parents and them at ease. Only in this way can we raise the enrollment, consolidation and qualification rates and also gain society's recognition and support. Hence seeking, accumulating and summarizing experience in well-run boarding schools are the keys to consolidating, extending and expanding such schools, to developing education in pastoral areas and to gradually instituting nine years of compulsory education in those areas. We should arouse sufficient esteem on the part of local party and government leaders, principals and teachers for our endeavor.

Third, we must reform the structure of nationality education and transform the unfortunate uniformity of secondary education for nationalities. As nine-year compulsory education spreads gradually, every minority nationality will annually include more lower middle school graduates. The development of socialism requires schools not only to supply more high- and middle-level specialized technical personnel but even more importantly to supply more

skilled workers. The current uniform secondary education for nationalities cannot accommodate that many students and is even less able to satisfy society's extensive needs. Let us therefore mobilize and organize education departments at all levels, every locality, every unit, every collective and other social forces to establish more technical schools of all kinds and at all levels. There is a particular need in agricultural and pastoral areas for technical schools specializing in agriculture, animal husbandry, the processing of agricultural and animal products, the production of commodities especially needed by nationalities and production and service for the vast third industrial sector. There is plenty of scope for talent in this endeavor. In this way, lower middle school graduates can go in different directions: a few will be promoted to upper middle school, while most will be promoted to technical schools of all times to get training first and then employment. The latter group will thus avoid the bad sequence of getting employment first and then taking make-up classes. Of course, it does not matter who runs what school, as long as they run them well. Graduates must pass the national examination before being recommended for employment.

Fourth, we must improve instructional quality and guarantee that every school's graduates are qualified. Such improvement has to stress two things. First of all, there must be a corps of qualified nationality teachers. For this reason, leaders at all levels, and especially in the schools, must vigorously encourage in-service teachers to augment their independent study, to promote mutual learning and to make a breakthrough in producing good teaching materials. They must also fervently support those teachers in getting education via correspondence, radio and television. Finally, they must (in a planned way) give them training in rotation and select some to leave their jobs temporarily for refresher courses. Teachers who get these kinds of education should have their material costs and tuition covered by their schools. Teachers who do an excellent job in these classes should get commendation and rewards, while those who do poorly must be criticized and even charged for all the money granted them. In addition, leaders at all levels should care about teachers' politics, works and lives, do more things for them and help them get over their real difficulties. At the same time, they must strengthen ideological and political work among teachers and make them both devote themselves heart and soul to teaching their students well and contribute to the four modernizations.

Second of all, while continuing to insist on the state's prerequisites for the enrollment of nationality students by colleges and universities, we must constantly raise the quality of those enrollees. We should take a two-pronged approach in this area. On the one hand, we should change the criteria of admission. Every year we should set realistic minimums for both overall scores and scores in each subject area. Candidates attaining two minimum scores will be admitted in principle. As for the admissions quotas of nationality students who took the entrance test in different languages, we should stipulate an appropriate quota (five percent for example) and transfer candidates on the basis of their scores. We should not insert names into the original quota as a stopgap measure. These two methods of admission have some advantages. To a certain extent, we can guarantee that the admitted students had no wide gap in their scores in their primary subject areas. To a relative

degree, we can avoid the old flaw of looking only at the overall score while neglecting the scores in primary subjects. Furthermore, the methods will help encourage secondary students and teachers to strengthen preparation in weak subjects--especially primary ones--and to seek comparatively even development. At the same time, they also help overcome students' reliance on policy considerations and draw students into academic competition. On the other hand, we should have the credit system in schools, issue no graduation certificates to those with insufficient credits and give commendations and awards to excellent students. This will help overcome guaranteed records of formal schooling and guaranteed diplomas for students who have entered college and will help free them from the "iron rice bowl" mentality. As for certain specialties commonly difficult for nationality students, it is worth considering an appropriately longer period of schooling in order to ensure quality.

4. Let us reform the ideology, content and methods of education, and let us develop both general and specific teaching materials. These tasks are major components of reform of the educational system. They are also important to the development of nationality education and should be properly handled within reform of the educational system.

As far as educational ideology and methods are concerned, we should always insist on teaching students to learn for the fatherland and socialism and should firmly establish a spirit of devotion to socialism and communism. It is wrong to neglect or even reject ideological and political work among students in favor of merely teaching knowledge but not educating the students. We must, of course, stress method and liveliness and solve the real problems with the students' thought. Mere discussion of empty principle is neither welcomed by students nor conducive to good ideological and political work. As the learning stages change in the process of the imparting of knowledge, we must gradually move away from having teachers lecture and students listen. We must adopt more instructional methods that are audio-visual and inspiring. We must foster students' ability to think independently, develop their subjective initiative in learning and make learning come alive for them.

As far as the development of teaching materials is concerned, we believe in taking two steps. The first is to translate (into every nationality language) the college, secondary and elementary teaching materials issued by the state. This task has basically been accomplished already at the secondary and elementary levels. There are two urgent problems now: one is to translate state-issued secondary and elementary educational reference books into Uyghur, Kazak, Hudumu Mongol, Kirgiz and Xibe and have secondary and elementary teachers and students use all of them; the other is to accelerate the translation of teaching materials for higher education. In order to solve the latter problem, the people's government should allocate special funds, offer reasonable pay and encourage persons with specialized knowledge and translating ability--in schools at all levels, scientific research units, publishing departments and society at large--to work hard together to translate and publish teaching materials so as to develop nationality education. The second step is for the autonomous region itself to produce some teaching materials. Because the state-issued teaching materials cater to

the entire country, especially to schools (including some nationality schools) that use the Chinese language, they have a rather high level of knowledge, and quite a few of the examples that they cite are foreign to Xinjiang's nationality students. Some are even completely unknown. Learning is thus fairly difficult. We should write some teaching materials that present systematized knowledge, that proceed in an orderly fashion and step by step and that contain examples within the students' visual and audial experience. This will make it easier for students to learn and will help improve the quality of instruction.

We must improve the study of nationality languages and reform instruction in Chinese. Xinjiang has various nationalities. At present, every school here uses one or more of the following as its language(s) of instruction: Uygur, Chinese, Kazak, Mongol, Kirgiz and Xibe. Nationalities with smaller or scattered populations cannot set up their own schools, and so their children attend nearby schools that use other nationalities' languages in the classroom. How are they to study their own nationality's language? Because they read and hear other languages in the classroom and use other languages when interacting with other people at school, they can lose familiarity with their own languages after a long time and lack the tool for association with their own people. Schools, families and society should therefore encourage these students to study their own nationality's language and develop them into knowledgeable and multilingual individuals.

At the same time, all schools providing nationality education must obey the "Law of Regional Autonomy for Nationalities" and offer Chinese classes in the fifth grade or at any post-elementary level so as to strengthen the study of Chinese. This language is our national language and an effective tool with which nationality students rather quickly master more scientific and technical knowledge and skills. Nationality students should gradually acquire this tool. In the past, Xinjiang's nationality students and teachers worked very hard to learn Chinese and attained fairly good results. Many nationality comrades are well-read in Chinese, do research in it and have written sophisticated articles in it that have earned them national and regional awards. We should all learn from these comrades. In order to teach Chinese well to nationality students, we should bring into play their ability to think phonetically. Experience in Heilongjiang, Shanghai and elsewhere with phoneticization and standard Chinese pronunciation shows that learning to read characters with phonetic notation enables students to learn to read and write sooner. They first learn to phoneticize Chinese and can read phonetic texts. Then they make the transition to reading texts of characters with phonetic notation. Finally, they read texts in characters. This method both lightens the students' burden and can raise the quality of instruction in Chinese.

We must reform laboratory instruction, provide more of the necessary equipment and improve the supervision and use of that equipment. Laboratory classes develop students' intellects, increase their practical knowledge and are an important means of raising instructional quality. In secondary and elementary schools, however, laboratory instruction faces plenty of problems, primarily inadequate equipment. Schools lack the rooms, water, electricity, stands and cases for proper maintenance and use of equipment. Experiments cannot be

guaranteed. Hence reform of the educational system should entail increases in equipment and appropriate facilities. As far as supervision and use are concerned, principals, laboratory technicians and teachers should bear interlocking responsibility. Such a system would work as follows: principals would be responsible to laboratory technicians and teachers for providing complete sets of good equipment and for guaranteeing that experiments meet the requirements of teaching materials; laboratory technicians would be responsible to principals and teachers for proper maintenance of all equipment and facilities, for ensuring usability whenever necessary and for making good preparations for experiments according to the requirements of teaching materials; teachers would be responsible to principals and laboratory technicians for planning experiments well, for conducting good laboratory classes and for protecting all equipment and facilities from damage or loss.

Reform of the educational system is a new and multifaceted task. Reform of the national educational system has its own unique complexity, but the trend of the times and the desire of the people require this reform. We have therefore put forth our shallow opinion and welcome comments on its flaws.

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NORTHWEST REGION

POPULATION OF GANSU'S BAOAN NATIONALITY ANALYZED

Lanzhou LANZHOU DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF LANZHOU UNIVERSITY] in Chinese
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[Article by Ma Zhengliang [7456 2973 0081]: "A Preliminary Study of Baoan Nationality's Population Development"]

[Excerpts] The Baoan nationality is a minority unique in Gansu, and its population is fairly small. According to the third national census in 1982, its total number throughout the country was 9,027, and 8,325, or 92.2 percent of them, were found in Gansu.

The Baoan nationality first settled in Baoan Sanzhuang on both shores of the Longwu He in Qinghai's Tongren county, migrated to Gansu's Jishishan Dahejia in the early years of the reign of Tongzhi in the Qing Dynasty, and settled in the Liuji area. They are now found in Dadun, Ganhetan, and Meipe villages, customarily known as Baoan Sanzhuang [three villages]; hence, Baoan became the name of the nationality. The Baoan people were once known as "Baoan Muslims." Not until after liberation were they formally recognized as a single nationality.

Under the reactionary control and the policy of minority discrimination of the feudal dynasties and the reactionary Kuomintang government prior to liberation, the Baoan nationality were oppressed. When they were still residing in Qinghai during the reign of Tongzhi (around 1870) in the Qing Dynasty, the high priests of Longwu Temple and the hereditary minority headmen time and again provoked conflicts between the Tu nationality and the Baoan nationality, bringing calamity to the Baoan people handicapped by its small population. In the course of seeking a way out, the Baoan nationality underwent much hardship. They first migrated to Qinghai's Xunhua area, but, finding no security, had to flee again 8 years later. Finally, they settled in Gansu's Dahejia area. In the course of migrating from one place to another, their birth rate significantly dropped and their death rate rose, forming a low period in the population developmental history of the Baoan nationality. After settling in Dahejia, due to the barren soil and the same sort of oppressive administration, the population remained at a standstill. By the eve of liberation in 1949, Gansu's Baoan population numbered only 4,356.

The Baoan population increased rapidly after liberation. According to the third national census in 1982, it grew to 8,325, an increase of 91.12 percent compared with 1949. Such large-scale increase in barely 30 plus years was unprecedented in the Baoan population developmental history. Computed by 5-year intervals, its population growths in the periods from 1949 to 1954, from 1964 to 1969 and from 1979 to 1984 all exceeded 15 percent, constituting yet another manifestation of the party's nationality policy. As for the years 1959 to 1964, due to natural disasters and other reasons, the Baoan population showed a decrease, which was basically similar to the general tendency of the national and provincial population. The following table shows the fluctuations of the natural growth rates of the Baoan nationality.

Fluctuations of the Natural Growth Rates of the Baoan Nationality

年 份 (1)	人 数 (2)	增长率 (3)	年 份 (1)	人 数 (2)	增长率 (3)
1949年	4,356		1969年	5,851	15.75%
1954年	5,108	17.26%	1974年	6,447	10.19%
1959年	5,453	6.75%	1979年	7,138	10.72%
1964年	5,055	-7.3%	1982年	8,325	16.63%

Key:

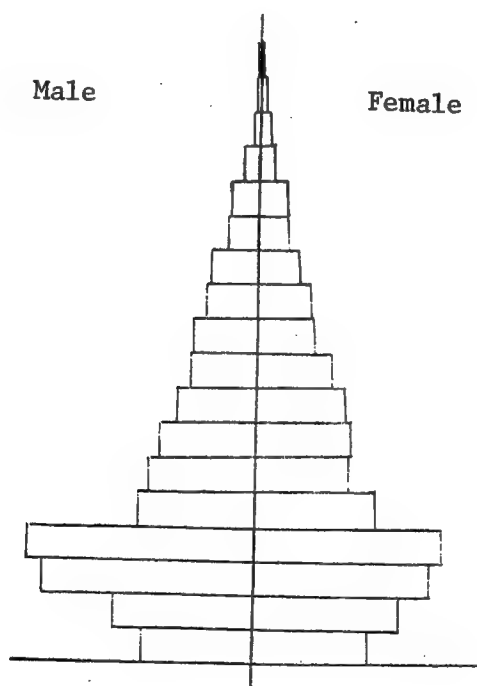
1. Year
2. Number of Persons
3. Growth Rate

The large fluctuations shown in the figures in the table were also connected with artificial factors. During the difficult 3-year natural disasters, besides the rising death rate and the dropping birth rate, a part of the population migrated to distant lands where they registered as members of other nationalities, thereby somewhat reducing the absolute number of the Baoan population. As for the significant increase between 1979 and 1984 [sic], it was also linked with this factor. Many Baoan people resumed their national status after the Third Plenary Session.

As the industrial base of compact Baoan communities is poor, the trade and occupational structures of able-bodied population are mainly agricultural. According to information in the 1982 third national census, people engaged in such primary enterprises as farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery numbered 4,127, constituting 95.4 percent of all population of working age; those engaged in such secondary enterprises as industry and construction only numbered 44, constituting 1.02 percent; those in such tertiary enterprises as party and government, culture and education, and commerce came to 155, constituting 3.58 percent.

The age structure of the Baoan nationality is as follows: Population age 0 to 14 constitutes 36.3 percent of the total, age 15-49 51.4 percent, and age 50 and above 12.56 percent. In terms of the fluctuation tendency models in Sang-de-ba-er's [2718 1795 1572 1422] population forecast, the age structure shows that the Baoan population belongs in the growth model.

From the pyramid diagram of the age structure of the Baoan nationality (Every 5 years of age equal one block), we can also see how young the population is, with the population under age 20 occupying a very large proportion - 48.2 percent; moreover, the inverse pyramid of the population under age 20 shows that in recent years the Baoan nationality has been successful in family planning.



Another characteristic of the Baoan nationality is the poor population quality. More than 60 persons in the compact Baoan community in Dahejia township, Jishishan county, are retarded. Take Ganhetan village in the township for instance: among the 1,200 plus population of the village, there are between 20 and 30 retarded persons, constituting around 20 percent of the total, which is a fairly large proportion. The high proportion of retarded persons is linked with inbreeding. As a rule, the Baoan nationality only marry people of Muslim faith. In terms of the area under discussion, besides their own nationality, they can only marry people of the nearby Hui, Salar, and Dongxiang nationalities. Even within their own nationality, there is no intermarriage between different sects of their religion, thereby greatly narrowing the range of intermarriage. Another factor for the high proportion of retarded population is linked with the

local water supply. Currently, the state has launched a project to transform the local water source. Drinking water for humans and animals is separated, and the masses drink tap water, thereby controlling endemic diseases to a certain extent.

The poor quality of the Baoan population is also manifested in their educational level. Among Gansu's 10 major minorities, the illiteracy rate of the Baoan nationality is 77.6 percent, ranking it only lower than the Dongxiang people. In terms of the Jishishan Baoan-Salar-Dongxiang autonomous county, the up-to-standard rate of education is only 7 percent, ranking it last in the province. According to the 1982 census, there were only 114 college students throughout the county, and only 7 of them were undergraduates. The low educational level of the Baoan nationality has its historical reasons. Before liberation, Baoan Sanzhuang had only a dilapidated junior elementary school, and the people mainly relied on the Awen elementary school attached to the mosque for education. Thus, their range of knowledge is narrow and their educational level low.

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XINJIANG RADIO ARTICLE STRESSES NATIONALITY SOLIDARITY

HK310153 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Article by (Abula Youfu), chairman of regional Nationalities Affairs Commission: "Now Is the Best Period in the Region's Nationality Work"]

[Excerpts] Our autonomous region is about to enter 1986, the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, having victoriously fulfilled the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The party's nationality policies have been implemented in an all-round way in Xinjiang in the past 30 years and more. Socialist nationality relations of equality, solidarity, and mutual assistance have been continually consolidated and developed.

Our party has always attached importance to training minority-nationality cadres. In particular, the party's nationality policies have been further implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and large numbers of minority-nationality cadres, specialists, and technicians have grown up sturdily and taken up leadership posts in party and government organs at all levels and in enterprises, undertakings, and units of all types.

Since the regional CPC Committee has firmly and fully implemented the policy of autonomy for nationality areas in the past 30 years, relations between different nationalities have greatly improved, and the great solidarity of nationalities in the region, which has been tested by history, has been consolidated to an unprecedented extent. The idea that Hans and minority nationalities cannot do without each other is daily taking deeper root in people's minds. Mutual trust, respect, support, and help have become the spontaneous action of people of all nationalities. The current political, economic and nationality solidarity situation is one of the best ever known. This is the result of resolutely implementing the policy of autonomy for minority-nationality areas. It is a great victory for the party's nationality policies in Xinjiang.

Xinjiang is a multinationality region. The people of all nationalities have made positive efforts and tremendous contributions in the struggle to develop and build Xinjiang. The development and victory of all our undertakings have been gained by the people of all nationalities uniting as one and striving together.

In Xinjiang there could be no political situation of stability and unity, no consolidated border defense, and no development and victory for all our undertakings without nationality solidarity.

In order to accomplish the vast goal proposed by the 12th Party Congress and win all-round victory in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must further consolidate and develop the excellent situation in nationality solidarity and promote the region's economy, culture, and education as quickly as possible. We believe that, with the guidance of the party's line, principles, and policies, the leadership of the regional CPC Committee and people's government, the consolidated solidarity of the people of all nationalities, the material foundation built up over more than 30 years, and the vigorous support of fraternal provinces, municipalities, and regions, we will certainly be able to speed up the development of Xinjiang's economy and culture and join the ranks of the advanced in the whole country.

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NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI BAI JINIAN SPEAKS AT ELDER CADRE WORK MEETING

HK191059 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The provincial representative meeting of the advanced retired cadres and advanced units in elder cadre work concluded yesterday [16 December]. At the meeting, experiences were exchanged, 279 advanced individuals commended, brocade banners presented to 19 advanced units, and 41 advanced units verbally commended. The closing ceremony was presided over by Vice Governor Zhang Bin. Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. Comrade Bai Jinian said: Proceeding from the overall situation in the four modernizations, a large number of elder comrades have now stepped down from their posts on their own initiative and given way to younger comrades. This exemplary action has set an example for comrades of the whole party and is of extremely important significance for the replacement of the elders by young cadres of the party and having successors carry on and vigorously develop the party cause.

Bai Jinian emphatically pointed out: Although elderly cadres retire, they are still an active and important political force and a great disciplinary force. Party organizations and government departments at all levels must attach importance to giving play to the role of elder cadres. It is necessary first to give play to their role in the aspect of education for the cadres and the masses, particularly for the young people. The elder cadres must pass on to the younger generation our party's revolutionary spirit of seeking truth from facts, struggling arduously, stepping into the breach when another falls, and making unremitting efforts to improve themselves as well as passing on our party's glorious traditions. At present, they must especially help party organization at all levels to do well in grasping education in the situation and policies. Second, it is necessary to bring the role of the elder cadres into play in the aspect of achieving basic improvements of party style and the general mood of society. Third, it is essential to give play to the role of elder cadres in building the spiritual and material civilization.

In conclusion, Comrade Bai Jinian demanded: Provincial, prefectural, city, and county departments at all levels and all units must really do elder cadre work well. He told all of them: It is necessary to resolutely resist: the snobbish work style of doing things everyone wants to do or is interested in, rather than those no one is after or interested in; of trying to please the leaders at their posts; and leaving retired elderly comrades out in the cold. It is also necessary to overcome the phenomenon of showing indifference to those who retire.

Attending yesterday's closing ceremony were Sun Zuobin, CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee member and responsible persons of the provincial party, government, and army, including Li Qingwei, Li Xipu, Liang Qi, Wu Qingyun, Bai Wenhua, Zhang Boxin, (Li Xinglian), Li Jingxue, (Liu Haibin). (Fu Youtian), and (Yang Heting).

Yesterday, all representatives of the advanced retired cadres and advanced units in elder cadre work attending the provincial meeting issued a written proposal to all retired cadres and comrades engaged in elder cadre service work. The written proposal says: Retired elder comrades must treasure their glorious history, maintain their revolutionary integrity in their later years, and their revolutionary spirit of fighting all their lives for communism must not abate. They must maintain and carry out the Yanan work style; take the situation as a whole into consideration; actively share cares and burdens with the party and the people; and compose their revolutionary history in their later years more brilliantly with their own practical actions.

The written proposal puts forward: The retired elder comrades must gear their work to the needs of society, basic levels, and the masses and continue to make useful contributions toward the people's cause.

In conclusion, the written proposal says: The comrades engaging in elder cadre work must respect the aged and worthy persons, wholeheartedly serve the elder cadres, and vigorously create conditions so that the role of the retired elder comrades can be brought into play.

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SHAANXI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ORGAN WORK STYLE PROBLEMS

HK231445 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] On 17 December, the provincial CPC Committee and government issued a joint circular urging the party and government organizations at various levels to seriously implement the circulars of the CPC Central Committee office and the State Council office on solving several serious problems in the present work style of organs.

The joint circular of the provincial CPC Committee and government said: The province has developed in varying degrees the new and serious problems in the present organ work style pointed out in the circulars of the CPC central Committee office and the State Council office. Some of them are very serious. Therefore, we should pay close attention to the matter. The call of the central authorities on correcting these unhealthy tendencies has shown their concern about the cadres at all levels, particularly the leading cadres.

The provincial CPC Committee and government urged the party and government organs at all levels to promptly take action. Between now and the forthcoming Spring Festival, the organs should concentrate their efforts on consolidating their party and organ work style.

The joint circular said: Various prefectures, cities, and counties, as well as various provincial departments, must organize the leading cadres to seriously study the circulars of the CPC Central Committee office and the State Council office. In connection with their local conditions, they should formulate specific plans and measures for implementing the central circulars. They should solicit the opinions of the masses in an all-round way, and discover and solve one by one the major problems in their local units' party and organ work style. The leading cadres must take the lead in implementing the central and provincial authorities' relevant regulations. They should set high demands for themselves and consciously correct the unhealthy tendencies.

The joint circular points out: In order to really solve the problem that various departments and units vie with each other in purchasing and replacing old vehicles with imported limousines, various prefectures and cities, as well as various provincial departments, are from now on prohibited from purchasing imported limousines without approval from the competent provincial department. Except for a small number of units which urgently need to have their vehicles

replaced, all vehicles which have been bought by the provincial authorities in a unified way and which have not been allocated, will generally not be allocated to party and government organs and can be transferred to tourist and public traffic departments so that these vehicles can be modified into taxis. Organs are not allowed to change those vehicles that were purchased for production purposes into the ones for nonproduction use. Any vehicle that has had its use changed must be taken back. We must strictly check and examine the authorized size of vehicles in various departments and units. All unauthorized additional vehicles must be banned from operation. We must establish and perfect the system of using vehicles, and advocate the practice that leading cadres ride bicycles or travel by bus when going to the office and returning home. Departments and units should introduce the responsibility system for travel expenses of retired and aged cadres, and can retain the portion saved by them.

The joint circular said: From now on, various prefectures and cities, as well as various provincial departments, must seriously check the situation and plan well beforehand when sending personnel overseas. Only after they have got approval from the departments concerned can they act in accordance with their plans. The departments concerned should examine applications in an all-round and balanced way.

The joint circular pointed out: We must resolutely curb the unhealthy tendencies of arbitrarily entertaining and giving gifts to guests, travelling at public expense, and running businesses for personal gain. All leading comrades and cadres should realize that these phenomena of corruption have made some people lose faith in promoting a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style and general mood of society. Under no circumstances must we allow this thinking to spread without check. We must reaffirm the decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on prohibiting party and government organs, as well as party and government cadres, from running business and enterprises. We should also seriously investigate and resolutely correct the problems in other areas, in addition to studying measures for improving the situation. As New Year's Day and the Spring Festival will come soon, we must not allow the practices of arbitrarily spending money and giving bonuses or payment in kind.

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SHAANXI LEADER STRESSES JOURNALISTS' TASKS

HK240305 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian spoke on 23 December at the meeting to set up the provincial Journalism Association, the second board meeting of the provincial Journalism Workers Association, and the first provincial academic seminar on journalism. He pointed out that the comrades on the journalism front in the province must fully play their role as the party's mouthpiece, and convey the ideas of the party and government and the views and activities of the masses by means of large numbers of vivid news items and commentaries, so as to stimulate the masses throughout the province to work in concert to carry out the party's general line and task.

Bai Jinian first introduced the province's political and economic developments this year. He said: The province has scored new breakthroughs in economic work this year. The various economic plan targets can all be overfulfilled. Financial revenue has set a new record. Great progress has been made in opening to the world. Reform of the economic structure is developing healthily. The province has done a lot of work to overcome weak links. We have started to attach importance to ideological and political work. Some 6,000 cadres have gone to the rural areas to strengthen work in poor regions and in the rural grassroots organizations.

Bai Jinian pointed out that the current priority task for journalists is to further study and implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on the party's journalism work and do a positive and creative job in journalism and propaganda, making their proper contributions to building material and spiritual civilization.

Bai Jinian said: It is essential to uphold the principle of the party spirit of journalist work. Whatever reforms journalism units carry out, they cannot change in the least the nature of the party's journalism, and must carry out the reforms under the guidance of the principle of party spirit.

At present the reforms of economic structure are continually posing many new situations and problems to our press propaganda. Journalism units must absorb the lessons of the one-sided propaganda which has prevailed at certain times, and strive to create an excellent situation of stability and unity and a public opinion climate beneficial for reform.

Journalism units must regard social effects as the sole criterion for judging all their activities, and provide the people with inspiring, healthy and useful things. They must not lower propaganda standards under the pretext of expanding newspaper distribution or increasing radio and television audiences. They must not run the party's journalism as an ordinary enterprise.

Zhou Yaguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Bai Wenhua, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee; and (Mao Shengxuan), director of the provincial Propaganda Department, attended the meeting. The participants studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech on the party's journalism work and elected the leading organs of the provincial Journalism Association and Journalist Workers Association.

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STUDENTS SAY LEADERSHIP CHANGE ONE CAUSE OF URUMQI PROTEST

HK241222 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, Dec 24 (AFP)--The Chinese authorities have called a citywide meeting of ethnic minority students from China's far west Xinjiang Autonomous Region to discuss demands raised at student protest Sunday, student sources said today.

Student sources said a reshuffle of regional leadership had occurred about two weeks ago was one of the causes of a major demonstration in Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) today reported a regional leadership reshuffle in which two members of minorities, Tomur Dawamat and Amudun Niyaz, were promoted to top government posts.

One student source described Mr Tomur, a Uyгур, as incompetent and several said they wished to elect their own, more talented leaders.

Uyгур students at the National Minorities Institute said they and fellow minority students at other Beijing colleges and universities had been invited to attend a meeting with a ministerial-level official on the campus tomorrow. The students, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said about 500 to 600 students were expected to attend but it had yet to be announced which Chinese official would meet them.

Students who took part in Sunday's demonstration, when the protesters submitted a list of demands including an end to nuclear tests in their homeland and democratic self-rule, said the authorities had as yet taken no action against them.

NCNA described Mr Tomur, 58, the new chairman of the Xinjiang Uyгур Autonomous Region's Government as "one of the outstanding cadres of ethnic minorities trained since the founding of the People's Republic of China."

Mr Amudun has become chairman of the Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress.

Western diplomats said they believed NCNA was reporting the reshuffle at this moment to counteract negative publicity generated by the students' protest.

Despite the presence of minority leaders in the government structure, true power in Xinjiang, a strategic mineral-rich region three times the size of France, continues to be held by the Communist Party, which is headed by Song Hanliang, a member of China's Han majority, analysts said.

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CSO: 4000/124

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG STUDENTS STORM OUT OF MEETING WITH OFFICIALS

HK251320 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, Dec 25 (AFP)--Students from the Remote region of Xinjiang seeking greater autonomy and an end to nuclear tests in their homeland today stormed out of a meeting with Chinese officials here, a student source said.

About half the 800 students at the meeting held at the National Minorities Institute walked out angrily after the officials rejected their demands, and many stood in doorways calling other students to follow, said a student who attended the meeting.

Five Chinese officials, including at least one of ministerial status, spoke to the students through a Uygur-language interpreter, telling them that the nuclear tests were necessary and that China's policies towards minorities were already generous, the source said. The source, who spoke Chinese with difficulty, was unable to recall the names of the officials.

The students, members of the Uygur and Kazak minorities, refused to select a representative to speak at the meeting on their behalf, telling the authorities that each person attending was a representative.

"If we choose somebody to speak for us they will put pressure on him and punish him," the student said.

Officials at the National Minorities Institute could not immediately be reached for comment.

Today's meeting was called following a protest march Sunday at which 400 Uygur students proclaimed their support for recent student demonstration in Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang, and presented a senior Chinese official with a petition stating their demands.

The demonstrators would not be punished this time but if they protested again, they should expect to be punished, the student quoted officials as saying.

The source said officials told the meeting China had carried out only 22 nuclear tests, compared with more than a hundred conducted by the United States and the Soviet Union and a large number by France.

Foreign monitoring agencies have recorded at least 27 nuclear tests in China since the first Chinese atom bomb was exploded at Lop Nor in Xinjiang in 1964. Tests have been conducted underground since 1980.

The officials cited a Foreign Ministry statement which said the tests were necessary for China's security and that they had been carried out safely, the student said.

Several students and other minority people from Xinjiang have alleged in private discussions with foreign journalists that the tests resulted in climate changes, poor fruit harvests and increased health problems.

The meeting lasted two hours, and when it adjourned the officials told students there would be another meeting tomorrow, the source said.

The vast region of Xinjiang is home to just 13.3 million people, including 46 largely Moslem minority groups whose language and customs differ greatly from those of China's Han majority.

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CSO: 4000/124

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG RAPIDLY DEVELOPS EDUCATION AMONG MINORITIES

HK200921 Umumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the region rapidly developed education of ethnic minorities. The numbers of minority primary school pupils, secondary school students, and college students, out of every 10,000 people in the region, have equalled or exceeded national averages.

The regional CPC Committee and people's government have always attached great importance to developing education of ethnic minorities. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, they treated developing education of ethnic minorities as the focus of the region's educational cause and grasped it firmly. They have taken a series of measures, given preferential treatment and made special arrangements in policy, human, material and financial resources. While grasping the building of various secondary technical schools, the region has since 1980 spent some 57 million yuan on developing primary and secondary schools for ethnic minorities and boarding schools in pastoral areas. Compared with 1980, the numbers of primary and secondary schools, and boarding schools for ethnic minorities have increased by 528 and 300 respectively. In addition, the region has appropriated some 120 million yuan of maintenance fee to modify and build 1.4 million square meters of school houses and to buy some 175,000 sets of desks and chairs for schools in remote areas. This has improved equipment and conditions in primary and secondary schools, raised the school attendance rate of minority students, and upgraded teaching and learning quality.

According to the statistics gained from 11 higher learning institutes in the region, minority students account for 62.1 percent of total students in the institutes, an increase of 93 percent over 1978.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the region also did well in solving the problem of syllabi for minority languages for various types of schools at all levels. During the period, the region published a total of 23 kinds of textbooks and elementary professional books of various minority languages. The region is now compiling 14 kinds of professional books and textbooks, and will publish them at the end of the year.

To speed up compiling and publishing syllabi of minority languages and because of a shortage of funds, the region has appropriated some 1.5 million yuan this

year to solve the problem of compiling and publishing in higher learning institutes, 50 kinds of syllabi of minority languages in 30 subjects.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the region also compiled, published, and put into use secondary and primary school textbooks in the Uygur, Kazak, and Mongolian languages, plus primary school textbooks in the Kirgiz and Xibe languages.

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CSO: 4005/355

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA ENSURES MINORITY NATIONALITY'S RIGHTS

OW230930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Yinchuan, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--To promote cultural diversity, the government of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has designated the Dongxiang ethnic group an official nationality.

This will enable the Dongxiang, who live in the mountains of northwest China, to qualify for such benefits as free schooling, earlier marriage and an additional child.

The Dongxiang ethnic group, with a population of about 1,500, live in the mountainous areas in southern Ningxia. They used to be treated as belonging to the Hui nationality due to their religious belief and social customs.

Ningxia has a population of four million. Apart from the Han--the majority ethnic group in the region, there are 31 other ethnic groups including Manchu, Mongolia, Zhuang, Korean, Dong and Uygur, with a combined population of 10,000. The smallest has only one person.

Over the past three years, the number of government officials who are not Han has increased 50 percent to (?67).

Members of official nationalities also have priority in employment and school recruitment.

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CSO: 4000/124

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG COLLEGE BOOSTS EDUCATION IN NATIONALITY POLICY, UNITY

HK250211 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang College of Chinese Medicine has persistently carried out education for the students in the party's nationality policy and in nationality solidarity. The students of all nationalities have learned from and helped each other and united with affection. A situation of stability, unity, and liveliness has appeared in the college.

This college has over 400 students of 12 nationalities including Uygurs, Hans, Huis, Kazakhs, Monggols, Xibos, Uzbeks, and Kirghiz. In order to strengthen their unity, last year the college started lectures in the party's nationality policy and invited comrades from the Xinjiang Academy of Social Science to give reports, to help the students to embrace the Marxist view of nationality and the current idea of upholding nationality solidarity and opposing divisions between nationalities. The students thus gained further understanding of the notion that Hans and minority nationalities cannot do without each other.

The college has arranged teaching plans and curricula in accordance with the different situations of different nationalities. The party and CYL organizations of the college have also promptly commended good people and deeds in upholding nationality solidarity.

The college frequently organizes big get-togethers, sports contests, forums, the establishment of friendship classes and dormitories, singing of nationality solidarity songs and performing of nationality solidarity shows and so on for the students of all nationalities.

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CSO: 4005/356

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG EDUCATION DIRECTOR CALLS FOR STABILITY, UNITY

HK280159 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Article by (Leertiyefu), director of Xinjiang Regional Education Department:
"Uphold Stability and Unity, and Promote Education Reforms"]

[Excerpts] In common with the whole country, a fine situation of political stability and unity and steady economic development has emerged in Xinjiang since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. As on other fronts, developments on the education front have been very rapid. The number of ordinary institutes of higher education has grown from 9 to 14, and the number of students there has risen from 10,002 to 26,414. The number of their minority-nationality students has increased from 4,484 to 14,000. Minority-nationality university students now account for 53 percent of the university students.

Recalling the flying development of education in the region in recent years, we also understand that the development of education depends on a long period of peace in the country. There can be no stable education order and environment without a political situation of stability and unity.

We must not forget the painful lesson of fighting civil wars, engaging in splits, halting work and production, and refusing to study during the 10 years of internal turmoil. We must cherish today's political situation of stability and unity as we cherish our eyes. We must cherish the peaceful scene at the lecterns and desks, which did not come about easily.

An important task currently facing the teachers, students, and staff of all nationalities in the region is, under the leadership of the regional CPC Committee and government, to correctly implement in connection with Xinjiang reality the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the education structure and strive to train more qualified talented people for building the state. The teachers, students, and staff of all nationalities, especially college and secondary students, must seriously study the central decision and regional CPC Committee's instructions on reform of the education structure, and be promoters of education reforms and models of stability and unity.

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CSO: 4005/355

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA HUI REGULATION BARS SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION

OW161341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Yinchuan, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--No work unit is allowed to discriminate against women in school enrollment, employment or housing allocation, according to a new regulation promulgated in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region today.

Local governments are expected to correct those units and individuals who violate the regulations. If a unit refuses to cooperate, its leaders will be punished, announced the regional authorities.

The 19-article regulation was formulated by the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress last month. Enforcement will begin on 1 January 1986.

Women now account for 45 percent of the 490,000 state employees in the region. There are 2,170 women officials, about one-third of the region's total, and 3,993 women scientists and technicians.

The regulation stipulated that no one is allowed to discriminate against or maltreat women. In handling cases of divorce, a woman's interest must be protected.

A woman is free to marry whomever she wants. A wedding cannot be stopped because of feudalism, religious or customary reasons.

Parents or guardians must ensure that their children receive compulsory education. If not, local governments will adopt economic or administrative measures to compel them to send their children to school.

The regulation protects those who accuse the wrongdoers. If one suppresses or retaliates against the accuser, he will be punished according to law.

/8309

CSO: 4000/124

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

PLA HEROES, MODELS GROUP--Yesterday evening [3 December], provincial party, government, and army leaders cordially met all members of sixth subgroup of the PLA heroes and models report group at the Qinghai guesthouse. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Military District, Yin Kesheng sincerely thanked all the PLA heroes and models for coming to the Qinghai plateau to give reports and to propagate socialist civilization. He said that the touching reports given by the heroes and models will certainly inspire and encourage the people of various nationalities in the province to make contributions to developing Qinghai. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Dec 85 HK] /12232

ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee, regional CYL Committee, Education Department, and Students Federation jointly held a forum this afternoon to mark the 50th anniversary of the 9 December Movement. The representatives of the students of universities and colleges who spoke at the forum declared: We must inherit the glorious traditions of the 9 December Movement and add new luster to patriotism in the great cause of invigorating China. At the forum at the invitation of the university students, (Zhou Wanrong), professor of the 1 August Agricultural College who took part in the 9 December Movement at the Nanchang County Middle School, Jiangxi Province, recalled his participation in the 9 December Movement. While talking about his personal experiences, he said: With no party leadership, there would have been no 9 December Movement in our history. Today, if we are to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the 9 December Movement, we must conscientiously obey party leadership. Professor (Zhou's) speech greatly enlightened the students. (Hong Dase), regional CPC Committee Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director, attended the forum and spoke. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Dec 85 HK] /12232

ADVISORY COMMISSION GATHERING--The regional Advisory Commission held a New Year tea party this morning. Responsible comrades of the party and government in the region Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Amudong Niyazi, and Zhang Sixue; Tan Shanhe, a member of the Central Advisory Commission; and Ismail Amat were invited to attend the party. The participants reviewed the region's tremendous achievements in all fields in 1985 and felt even more confident of success in the future. Wang Enmao, chairman of the Advisory Commission, made a speech.

He said that in the future, the veteran comrades on the commission should concentrate on doing a good job in spiritual civilization, apart from supporting the work of the regional CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and government. In particular they should take the lead in correcting party style. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Dec 85 HK] /12232

NEW YEAR TEA PARTY--The regional CPC Committee and government held a New Year tea party in the People's Hall this afternoon. Present were responsible comrades of the party, government, and army, and the Production and Construction Corps Song Hanliang, Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Amudong Niyazi, Zhang Sixue, (Tuoerjie Atawula), Wang Zhenwen, Shi Geng, Huang Baozhang, Hedeerdai, (Jin Yinghui), Yusups Mohanmode, Mao Dehua, Simaiyi Yashengnuofu, Liu Haiqing, Tang Guangcai, and Chen Shi. Comrade Ismail Amat also attended by invitation. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Dec 85 HK] /12232

NINGXIA ISLAMIC COLLEGE--Yinchuan, 7 December (XINHUA)--The first Islamic college in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region was formally inaugurated on 7 December. Hei Boli, chairman of the autonomous region and other party and government leaders attended the inaugural ceremony along with some 300 muslims. The establishment of this college was approved by the State Council with the aim of training young Islamic teachers who love the motherland and socialism, and who have a high level of knowledge of Islam. Currently, the college has 26 students, and the faculty includes professors from Ningxia and Beijing Universities, as well as public figures in the region who are experts in Islam. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1602 GMT 7 Dec 85 OW] /12232

XINJIANG HAN POPULATION--According to statistics, the natural growth rate of Han population in the region has decreased from 2.4 percent in 1975 to 0.74 in 1984, lower than the national average of natural population growth rate. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Dec 85 HK] /12232

RETURNING OPERA TROUPE--After winning seven first prizes for their performance in Beijing, the performing troupe of the Shaanxi Opera "The Emperor For All Time" [Qian Gu Yi Di] returned to the province last night. "The Emperor For All Time" is a classical opera created by the Shaanxi Opera group of the provincial Opera Institute. It mainly tells how Emperor Qin Shihuang employed virtuous people to reform the system, and how he unified China and established China's first feudalistic imperial dynasty. Comrades Bai Jinian, Li Qingwei, Zhou Yanguang, Zhang Bin, and Sun Daren, leaders of the provincial party and government met members of the performing troupe at a conference room of the Opera Institute. They shared the joy of the troupe's success. Then, Zhou Yanguang, Zhang Bin, and Sun Daren made speeches. When the performing troupe returned to Xian, it was received by Mao Zhengxian, Propaganda Department director of the provincial CPC Committee, as well as leaders of various units directly under the provincial Cultural Department. [Excerpts] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 85 HK] /12232

XINJIANG RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION--The regional party rectification work conference which concluded this afternoon decided that rectification in grass-roots units in the rural and pastoral areas will begin this winter and be completed by spring 1987. Amudong Niyazi, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and head of the group for guiding party rectification, put forward

demands on how to make a success of party rectification in the rural and pastoral areas. He said: 30 percent of the grassroots party organizations and 32.7 percent of the party members in Xinjiang are in the rural and pastoral areas. Making a success of party rectification there constitutes an important part of second-stage rectification. County CPC Committee secretaries must devote their main energy to grasping party rectification in the rural and pastoral areas. County CPC committees, township CPC committees, and village party branches must be grasped level by level, and responsibility systems must be set up. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Dec 85 HK] /12232

YUNNAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE--The provincial conference on planned parenthood work ended in Kunming on 3 December. The conference stressed the necessity of thoroughly, completely, and correctly implementing the spirit of the relevant documents of the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee in carrying out planned parenthood work, and of striving to keep the province's natural population growth rate under 1.3 percent during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Nearly 200 people attended the conference, including directors of the Planned Parenthood Work Committees of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties, and representatives of all provincial organs. The conference reviewed last year's work and arranged work for next year. The conference particularly stressed that while maintaining a good relationship between the party and the masses, it is necessary for us to properly carry out planned parenthood work. Continuous efforts should be made to properly reform planned parenthood work and to strictly control population growth in the coming child-bearing peak period. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 85 HK] /12232

YUNNAN POPULATION GROWTH DOWN--Yesterday afternoon [3 December], at the provincial conference on commending advanced units and individuals in planned parenthood work, provincial Vice Governor Chen Liying said that as a result of carrying out serious planned parenthood work, the relatively fast population growth of the province has been controlled to a certain extent. The conference commended a total of 300 advanced units and 300 advanced individuals in planned parenthood work. Statistics show that with the joint efforts of everyone in the province, the province's population growth rate has decreased from 2.64 percent in 1973 to 1.05 percent in 1984. Nearly 500 personnel engaged in planned parenthood work attended the conference held in Kunming yesterday afternoon. A written proposal to all people in the province was adopted at the conference. Also attending the conference were leading comrades from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Zhu Zhihui, Ma Wendong, Yang Kecheng, and (Gao Zhiguo). They presented awards to the advanced units and individuals. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 85 HK] /12232

XIZANG CIRCULAR SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT--Recently the Political Department of the Xizang Military District issued a circular calling on all army units in the district to seriously carry out activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people during New Year's Day, the Spring Festival, and the Zang

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nationality New Year's Day, so as to further close relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people, to strengthen the unity between nationalities, and to repay with their practical actions the support and concern for army streamlining work given by party and government organs at all levels and the masses in the region. The circular demanded that all army units conduct education in the party's United Front work, nationality and religious policies, in the fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and in self-respect and self-esteem. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Dec 85 HK] /12232

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The 14th meeting of the 4th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Lhasa today after 19 days in session. Under the leadership and care of the regional CPC Committee, the meeting gained its predicted goals, thanks to the common efforts of all the participants, and satisfactorily completed its agenda. Banqen Erdina Qoigyi Gyancan, NCP Standing Committee vice chairman, who has been inspecting and guiding work in Xizang, and Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, made important speeches at the meeting. These speeches were of major significance for making a success of the meeting and of future People's Congress work and for fully exercising the powers of the People's Congress Standing Committee. Cao Xu, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a summation on stepping up the building of socialist democracy and legal system and creating a new situation in People's Congress work in Xizang. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 85 HK] /12232

KUNMING DEATH SENTENCES--The Kunming City Intermediate People's Court held a sentencing rally this morning to publicly pronounce sentence on 17 criminals guilty of serious crimes. Six of them, guilty of the gravest crimes, were sentenced to death. Chen Sixiong, deputy secretary of the city CPC Committee, spoke at the rally. He said: Since launching the drive to crack down hard on serious economic and other crimes, and especially since launching the drive to create a civilized city and be civilized citizens, there has been a marked turn for the better in social order in Kunming City. However, there are still some serious cases and economic crimes. He called on the people of the city to seriously promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization, vigorously carry out propaganda and education in the legal system, and continue to deal severe and rapid blows at serious economic and other crimes, to ensure the smooth progress of socialist construction and reforms. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 85 HK] /12232

SICHUAN PUBLIC SECURITY DEPARTMENT--On the afternoon of 28 December, the provincial Public Security Department held a press briefing to announce the state of social order in the province and the current tasks in public security work. A spokesman for the department said that there has been a marked turn for the better in social order in the province compared with the situation before the drive to crack down hard and speedily on serious crime was launched in 1983. Social order is gradually becoming normal. However, there are small waves amid the stability. Some problems exist that need attention. For instance, the crime rate has risen somewhat this year. In particular, there has been a big rise in robbery cases. Crimes committed by criminals on the run have not been effectively halted. He also spoke on the tasks facing the public security organs

in striving for a turn for the better in social order, and the measures to be taken. Bai Shangwu, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Public Security Department, spoke at the briefing. He Poi pointed out that it is necessary to uphold the principle of dealing severely and swiftly with criminals according to law, and to crack down on serious economic and other crime. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Dec 85 HK] /12232

XIZANG URGES LEFTISM ELIMINATED--Doje Cering, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and acting chairman of the regional government, spoke on 27 December at the first Xizang Armed Police Congress of Advanced Units and Individuals. He said that, in connection with the reality in their units, the armed police should go further in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, en eliminating leftist influence, and in correcting the ideological line. They should find out the deficiencies in the thinking, work and work style of the units, sum up positive and negative experiences and lessons, and strengthen their building. He expressed the hope that the armed police units would further strengthen ideological and political work. In view of the realities of the units, they should at present get a particularly good grasp of popularizing common knowledge of the law. They must regularly teach the commanders and fighters to spontaneously abide by the policies on nationality, border defense, the United Front, and religion, and to observe mass discipline. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Dec 85 HK] /12232

YUNNAN FILM SOIREE--The provincial Cultural Department and the Kunming City People's Government jointly held a New Year film soiree in Kunming People's Victory Hall on 31 December. Present were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Pu Chaozhu, Li Shuji, Liu Shusheng, Qiu Chuangjiao, Zhao Tingguang, Zhang Zhiming, Wang Xuntian, and Yin Jun; (Wang Jinru), a responsible comrade of the provincial Advisory Commission; Li Guiying, Qi Shan, Yan Yiquan, Ma Wendong, and Wang Lianfeng, responsible comrades of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Vice Governor Jin Renqing; Liang Jia and Yang Kecheng, responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC; and Zhang Zhixiu, Xie Zhenhua Zhang Haitang, and Hu Ronggui, former responsible comrades of Kunming Military Region. [Excerpts] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Dec 85 HK] /12233

SHAANXI RURAL EDUCATION STRESSED--From 22 to 23 December, the provincial CPC Committee and government held in Xian a meeting of a number of county CPC committees and county governors who have attached importance to educational work. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian spoke. Deputy Secretary Zhou Yaguang, Standing Committee member and Science and Education Department Director Tao Zhong, and Vice Governor Lin Jizhou studied with the participants the question of making a success of education work. Bai Jinian stressed: The cause of education is currently facing the problem of solving as quickly as possible the cultural backwardness and population quality issue in the mountain areas. He said: To enable the living standards of the poor and backward mountain areas to reach a comfortably well-off level, it is first necessary to get a good grasp of education work. The economy can then develop. [Excerpts] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 85 HK] /12232

SHAANXI SETS UP YANAN BRANCH--Yanan, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--The Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the China Association of Promoting Democracy yesterday set up a branch in Yanan City, a former revolutionary base area. It is the first democratic party organization ever established in the area. Three sub-branches have been set up at Yanan University, Yanan Normal School and Yanan City, respectively. Many Yanan citizens prominent in cultural and educational circles have been recruited to the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the party aims to focus its work on the improvement of education. The establishment of the branch was proposed by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's united front work department and the Central Committee of the democratic party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 6 Dec 85] /8309

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY INDUSTRY TRADE FAIR SCHEDULED FOR APRIL

OW030918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--The Chinese military industries' first technology trade fair will be held in April in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, an organizer said here today.

More than 1,000 items of technology turned by the industries for civilian use in recent years will be on display, including 130 which have won national awards for their high level of scientific advancement.

These items, including a micro nuclear research reactor, have been developed by the nuclear, ordnance, aeronautics and electronics industries, as well as the China State Shipbuilding Corporation and military institutes.

Foreign businesses will be invited to view the technologies and to bring along their own products to show to Chinese buyers.

The technologies are being applied to many industries, including energy, chemicals, metallurgy, machinery, textiles, building materials and food, as well as transportation, environmental protection, medicine and agriculture.

The trade fair will be held around the same time as Guangzhou's 1986 spring export commodities fair.

It is being jointly organized by the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, the State Council's science and technology office, the State Economic Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission and Guangdong and Shenzhen local authorities.

Last year, sales at two similar fairs held for Chinese enterprises brought in 700 million yuan.

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